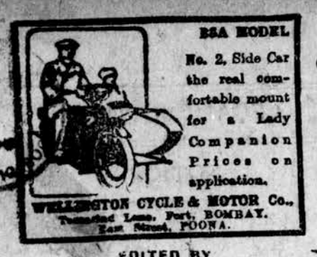

BSA MODEL
No. 2, Side Car the real comfortable mount for a Lady Companion Prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

BSA Bicycles
Latest stock received, prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY S. S. MORNIMAN, 1918—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1918

CONDUCTED BY MAHADEKH PISHTHAL'A SYED ABDULLAH BREEVS.

VOL. IV NO. 78 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

Sailing to Plymouth and London, Calling at Marseilles.

A Passengers required to be in possession of passports.

Date 1921.	Steamer.	Tons.
4th June	"Nagoya" ‡	6,854
18th "	"Dongola"	8,056
2nd July	"Malwa" *	10,911
16th "	"Neuralia"	9,082
23rd July	"Kashgar"	8,840
9th "	"Karmala"	8,983
16th "	"Delta"‡	8,087
30th "	"Narkunda"*	16,115
6th Aug.	"Morea"	10,890

Morea, Jhelum, Narkunda } Through steamers from Australia.

Somali Extra. Proceeds direct from Port Said to London and only conveys second saloon passengers.

‡Nagoya Through steamers from China
Delta calling Bombay for mails only.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamers' arrival.

B. I. COMPANY'S SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH ONLY.

2nd June	"Chanda"	6,169

Has second saloon accommodation for limited number of gentlemen only.

P. & O. SAILINGS FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA & AUSTRALIA.

Date	Steamer.	Remarks.
31st "	"Karkunda"	From Colombo to Australian Ports.
9th June	"Mantua"	From Colombo to Australian Ports.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About.	Steamers.	Remarks.
23rd May	LINGA	Karachi direct.
29th "	LIGHTNING	Karachi & P. Gulf.
1st June	KAROA	East & South Africa.
29th "	LAMORA	Karachi & P. Gulf.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passages by P and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Roa' Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing about	Remarks
Canadian Leader	5500	In July	Montreal

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 162
Telephone No. 1836.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Saikon Maru	C. Okuda	16th May	2nd June
Honolulu Maru	K. Birano	25th "	5th June
Ganges Maru	T. Inouye	4th June	15th June
Indo Maru	Y. Fusano	18th June	23th June
Peking Maru	K. Yamaguchi	23rd June	1st July.

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Bellard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Wakasa Maru	B. Tsuda,	6074	15th May	26th "
†Nagano Maru	K. Tsukuda	3934	17th "	26th "
Tosbori Maru	S. Ito	5966	15th "	25th "
Takata Maru	Y. Tomioka	5970	25rd "	5th "
Tajima Maru	K. Takano	6995	11th June	23rd June.
Tatsuno Maru	G. Ota	6995	2nd "	4th July.

This steamer has no passenger accommodation.
†This steamer arrives from New York, and sails for Calcutta via Colombo, Madras and Rangoon.
For Freight and passages apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD

(Incorporated in England).

HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.

BRANCHES.

Amara,	Bombay,
Baghdad,	Calcutta,
Bahrein,	Colombo,
Basrah,	Hillah,
Basrah City	Mosul.

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital ..... £ 995,08
Reserve Fund ..... £ 266,08
Reserve Liability of Shareholders..£1,005,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt. Chairman.
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E.
J. H. Batty, Esqr.
G. Bromley-Hartin, Esqr.
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esqr.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street
INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copie of the Rules may be obtained on application
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, Loa and Credit granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custod and interest and dividends collected for clients.

B. F. BUCKNE.
General Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LIMITD.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	2,97,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-20	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Murzban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street. Share Bazar, Roxay Building, Apollo Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed as per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.

A. B. OLIPHANT.
Ag. Manager.

THE BANK OF MORVI LTD.

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)

HEAD OFFICE:—Fort Bombay.
BRANCHES:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 2,63,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 2 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLING DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

D. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ...	$21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, K. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Knala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsic
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtaec
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. R. HYND,

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Subscribet Capital	Rs. 7,58,73,52
Paid-up Capital and Reserves ...	Rs. 2,38,73,335
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	Rs. 5,31,11,467

BRANCHES:
London Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar 20, Apollo Street, Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C
Sir D J Tata, Kt, Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,0000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

NOTICE to Savings Bank depositors from April 1st, 1921, interest on Saving Bank accounts has been INCREASED from 4 per cent. to 4½ per cent. per annum.

L. D. L BUCKLEY.
General Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE.
14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

E. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA' LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK' LIMITED,

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	Yen 50,000,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta Changehun, Dairen, Fentien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yaun, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Riddo Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Ourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Hamburg, Saigon.
Branches:—
Tsinam, Tokio, Tsingan, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

N. UTSOKA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 204.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	9,096,320

DIRECTORS.
1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
2. Maugaldas G. Parekh, Esq.
3. Chamanlal G. Parekh, Esq.
4. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esq.
5. Surji Vallabhdas, Esq.
6. S. F. Mulla, Esq.
7. Jeshingbhai Ujamshi, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch.
Bombay Branch.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.
DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.
For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch, Mr. Tricumlal N. Mody, No. 50-52, Churchgate Street.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS,
Managing Agents.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.

Head Office—APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Branch:—MUMBADEVI (in the City).

AUTHORIZED & ISSUED CAPI-

	Rs.
TAL	10,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	97,407
CONTINGENCY FUND ...	1,15,700

DIRECTORS.
Sir Goculdas Kahandas Parekh, Kt., Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. Mahomed Hajeebhoy, (Messrs Hajeebhoy Lalji & Co.)
Lalji Govindji, Esq., (Messrs. Bhucandas Govandji & Co.).
Naranji Dayal, Esq. (Messrs. Premchand Chhaganlal & Co.).
Krishnadas Goverdhandas Mandiwala, (Messrs. Sakharam Mancharam).
Gopaldas Tricumji Jivandas, Esq. (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas), Managing Director.
CURRENT DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 300 to Rs 1,00,000.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 5 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 6½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposit may be ascertained from the Bank.
LOANS, CASH CREDITS AND OVER DRAFTS given on approved securities.
LOCAL DEMANDS BILLS collected free of charge.
Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.

GOPALDAS TRICAMJI,
Managing Director.

SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS

ESPECIALITIES: Mineral Acids, Industrial Chemicals, Laboratory furnitures, Fitting and Metalic Apparatus.
IMPORTERS OF: Chemicals, Biologicals Bacteriological and other apparatus. Reagents and Chemicals, Photographic, Pyrotechnic Electroplating etc.
For Price lists, apply to

The Oriental Industrial Co.

Chemical Works, Manictolla, Calcutta. Office: 9, Bonfield; Lane, Calcutt

REMEMBER

"Inkotine Inks"

Are the recognised Standard Inks of India.

Brightness! Permanency

Non-corrosiveness!

Guaranteed.

G. S. RANADE & CO.

BOMBAY, No. 4.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 19TH MAY, 1894.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	47,98,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,99,254	15	3
Reserve Funds	15,79,234	2	9

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundur	Montgomery
Cawnpore	Jammu	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gujra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur		Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 6½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to,—

RES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS .. .. Rs. 1,76,00,000

LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers

BHARAT INSURANCE CO. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Poona, Bangalore, Sukkur Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed	35,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	7,00,000
Claims paid about	27,50,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready advertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
LALCHAND SARNA, Asst. Secretary, K. C. VIDYARTHI, Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd., B. I. Co., Ltd.,
Poona City. Head Office Lahore.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security. Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.

RAE & CO.
Managing Agents,
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Bera rand C.I., 303, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

(NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ)

Incorporated in Holland
Established by Royal Charter 1824.
BOMBAY-Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road
FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL
f. 80,000,000 = £ 6,666,663
RESERVE FUNDS. „ 42,513,284 = „ 3,542,774
HEAD-OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and the Hague.
Head-Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES

DUTCH EAST INDIES:		
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Sourabaya
Bandoeng	Medan	Solo
Cheribon	Padang	Tebing Tinggi (Deli)
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djocja	Pekalongan	Telok Betong
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Semarang	Weltevreden
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:	Singapore	Penang
CHINA	Shanghai,	Hongkong
JAPAN	Kobe	

BRITISH INDIA: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
LONDON BANKERS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.,
BOMBAY: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
THE BOMBAY BRANCH of the Netherlands Trading Society issues LETTERS OF CREDIT, grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia, buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange and undertakes general Banking business.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agents.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 815, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,108.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 80 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to

SAJANNAN BADANANJI BESAI,
Secretary and Executive.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

All COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary, the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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DAILY EDITION	LOCAL	MOFUSSIL
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 34
HALF-YEARLY	" 16	" 18
QUARTERLY	" 8	" 9
MONTHLY	" 3	" 3-6

Single Copy, Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION		
YEARLY	Rs. 6	Rs. 8

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

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WANTED—A CLERK, familiar with police court practice. Apply Box No. 402 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R 386
A

WANTED a SENIOR PROOF READER for day and night work whenever required. Must be a trained hand and quick in corrections. Apply sharp Box No. 607, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A

WANTED—Women or men GRADUATES in Science and Sanskrit. Salary according to qualifications. Regular promotions. Apply with testimonials. Sharda Mehta, Lady Superintendent, Vanita Vishram Mahila Vidyalaya, Khadia, Ahmedabad. C9521

WANTED a PROOF READER used to JOB and NEWS Work, must be a steady and trained hand. Men with newspaper experience need apply only to Box No. 608, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A

WANTED—An energetic Forman, having knowledge of Boilermaker Smithy and machine shop. Apply with testimonial to Box No. 4028, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R 352
A

WANTED—An energetic and influential SALESMAN, having previous experience in the Mechanical and Electrical line. Apply with testimonials, past experience and salary expected etc., to Box No. 4043 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 9548
A

WANTED—MECHANICAL ENGINEER, holding 1st Class Certificate of the Punjab to take charge of a large Ginning and Pressing Plant also an Oil Mill. Pay 200-25-250. Free quarters. Apply BULAKRAM GRANGE VILLE, Simla. C9552
A

WANTED.—Influential Travelling CANVASSERS, to secure orders, for Swadeshi Piece-goods on Commission basis, throughout India, Burma and Ceylon. Apply K. SHANKERLAL & CO., Manek Chawk, Ahmedabad. R 298
A

WANTED A COMPETENT ACCOUNTS CLERK for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Apply immediately stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 4041, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle. R 9540
A

WANTED immediately for the Victoria High English School, Dewas 2, Central India, a B.Sc., as SCIENCE TEACHER on a salary of Rs. 60-5-75 per month. Apply to the Undersigned, before 31st May, 1921, with testimonials stating past experience. B. N. BHAJEKAR, B.A., LL.B., Commerce and Education Member of Council, Dewas State 2. C 9488
A

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY—WANTED A TERMINAL TAX SUPERINTENDENT on Rs. 75, per month. Applications with copies of testimonials should reach the Undersigned on or before 10th June, 1921. Applicants must have knowledge of accounts. Selected candidates must furnish security of Rs. 1,000, and shall be on probation for 3 months. (Sd.) K. G. GUNJIKAR, B.A., Chief Officer, Bandra Municipality, Municipal Office, Bandra, 31st May, 1921. R 9547
A

WANTED—Three CLERKS of good education knowing Typewriting and Accounts on three years' tour for service in British Somaliland on salary Rs. 120, on probation for the first year and after passing the elementry clerical examination will be paid Rs. 130 rising to Rs. 180 per month. Apply to COWASJEE DINSHAW AND BROS, 123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay with copies of testimonials. R 385
A

WANTED for the office of the Assistant Consulting Architect, Karachi, a capable ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN on the temporary establishment; must be expeditious and thoroughly conversant with building construction. Salary Rs. 200 per mensem. Applications, stating qualifications and forwarding copies of testimonials, to be sent to the undersigned.

(Sd.) D. R. H. BROWNE,
Executive Engineer, P. W. D.,
Karachi Buildings District.
A C9535

HOUSE & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET.—KENNEDY GARAGES at Gamdevi, near the Kennedy Bridge, in good locality, fitted with electric lights and finished upto date, both single and double, rent Rs. 50 and 90 respectively Ready for immediate occupation. Apply next door.

TO BE LET—Blocks, at Mount Road MAZAGAON in new Building, westerly view and opened from all sides with Electric fittings. Apply there 10 to 12 a.m. Allimahomed Virjeebhai. R368
G

BOARD AND APARTMENTS

WANTED—A FLAT for a Hindu family not Orthodox. Near about Grant Road Station, must have five rooms and bath and W.C. attached. Very careful and used to European habits. Reasonable offers considered. Replies to Box No. 605, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." E

WANTED—FOUR ROOMS with bath and kitchen for an up-to-date Hindu family. Must be in the Fort area or near about. Apply Box No. 603, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." F

FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS.

WANTED.—Two Sets of Gunn Book Cases new or second-hand mentioning the number of sections and lowest prices. Apply to R. A. Tarkhad, Oriental Buildings, Fort, Bombay. C9538
H

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

WANTED—A 10 ton Steam Road, Rolls quite new or almost new by some good maker—specification and quotation for the same should be sent sharp to The President Municipalities, Alwar (Rajputana). C9499
K

FOR SALE—Three Lancashire BOILERS by Tucker and Shenton brand new, size 30 x 7½ x 160 Ibs. pressure just imported highest offer above 35,000 each will be considered F. O. R. Lahore. Apply BALAKRAM GRANJEVILLE, Simla. R9551

FOR SALE—New 10 H. P. Electric Motors A. C. complete with slide Rails, Pulley and Starter. Apply Box No. 4025 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R 351
K

READY FOR SALE—Lindie ammonia 5 tons ice plant complete with engine, boiler, distilled and filtyltered water system turning out its capacity within 24 hours. Subject to inspection during this season. Apply to Box No. 4014 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." aR 332

WANTED TO PURCHASE—Second-hand or new Doubling Frames, Sizing machines and Warping machines. Apply with specification and full particulars with lowest rates to C. AARON & SONS, Weaving Establishment Pappinisseri (North Malabar). R 330
K

BOOKS & STAMPS

UNUSED PICTORIAL SETS at 2as. each: 4 Alexandria, 3 Cameroons, 4 Dahomey, 2 Gaboon, 3 Guadelope, 3 Guinea, 2 Fr. Guiana 3 Ivory Coast, 3 Levant, 3 Madagascar, 2 Martinique, 2 Mauritania, 3 Mid. Congo, 2 Menace. The lot Rs. 1/8 IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., Allahabad. C 9534
L

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED for a local High School, 3 GRADUATES. Those having teaching and school experience will be given preference. Apply to Mr. S. A. TELANG, New Bhat Wadi Girgaon, Bombay. C9555
M

NEW SESSION OF DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, commences on the 6th of June, in the new large premises at Great Western Hotel Building, Apollo St., where intending students should immediately apply for prospectus. R 388

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Established 1906—Sound Training in Book-keeping and Accountancy, Auditing, Banking, Law, etc., Imparted by Principals Messrs. A. J. Mukati and R. S. Bharucha (Late of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution): Fees Moderates. Enrolment Daily, Classes Morning and Evening, Kanta Terrace, Kalbadevi Branch, Maratha High School Premises Sandhurst Road, Bombay. Prospectus on Application.
M

LOST & FOUND.

A BLANK HUNDI form for Rs. 2,500 drawn by The Western Stationery Mart of Bora Bazar, Bombay and endorsed by Jayantilal C. Patel of Bombay is LOST or MISPLACED. We, therefore, inform the public not to deal with the said form, and if anyone does, he shall do so at his risk and responsibility. J. CHIMANLAL & Co., Proprietors, Bombay. 1-6-1921. R390
PB

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO: Unique in the East. Specialists in Shorthand and Typewriting tuition. Prospectus, Post free. Opp. Whiteaway's, 81, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
T

FOR SALE—Few New Woodstock Typewriters, New Gramophone Machine, at wholesale rate, can be seen at BHIMJI JAYRAJ & Co., next to Italian Restaurant, Chowpatty Seaface. R 325A

A well experienced man, in HARDWARE, RAILWAY and MARINE store is desirous of having a partner (capitalist) or is willing to join any well going firm as a partner or is willing to do work on Commission. Write Box No. 4038 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R381
T

THE Forest Economist. Forest Research Institute, Debra Dun, will be glad to receive names, addresses and terms of business from firms dealing in Minor Forest Produce, such as, gums, resins, essential and fixe oils, fibres, flosses, lac, wild rubber, spices, drugs, ivory, dax, etc. as frequent enquiries are received requesting introductions to firms with whom business may be done in the above products. C 9437
T

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE P. & O. BANKING CORPORATION LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Bombay Register of the above Corporation will be CLOSED for transfers from 1st to 15th June both days inclusive. For the preparation of Dividend Warrants which will be posted to the registered holders on 16th June, 1921. C9557

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

MEMORANDUM OF SCHEME FOR TRAINING INDIANS FOR SERVICE IN THE BANK.

1. The Bank is prepared on the following conditions to train Indians in practical banking with the object of fitting them to hold positions of responsibility in the Bank. The ages of the candidates should not be more than 25.

2. Applications should be made to the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Local Boards who will select the men to be trained in the various Circles.

3. Preference will be given to candidates who have obtained the degree of "Bachelor of Commerce" from the College of Commerce, Bombay, to Graduates of a recognised University of the United Kingdom or India or a person who has passed the examination of the Institute of Bankers in England and to those who have had previous Banking experience. Others also may be selected who are highly recommended by persons well known to the Bank, but in their case they will require to satisfy the Bank as to their education, general knowledge, etc. Members of the existing staff of the Bank may also be selected and will be given the same opportunities as the others for acquiring practical knowledge.

4. Candidates will be taken on probation for three years and if, at the expiry of six months, the Bank decides that a candidate is likely to meet its requirements, he will be asked to enter into an agreement to serve the Bank as a Probationary Assistant for a further period of two and-a-half years. If, at the expiry of this term, the Bank decides that a Probationary Assistant should be promoted he will, subject to the conditions hereafter mentioned, be promoted to the 2nd Assistant's grade and will be called upon to sign an agreement to serve the Bank for a further period of three years.

Probationary Assistants and Assistants on the 2nd grade shall on signing agreements deposit with the Bank in cash the sum of Rs. 1,000 for the due performance by them of the duties of their employment under their agreements. The Bank may, in lieu of a cash deposit of Rs. 1,000, accept an approved personal surety, in which case the Bank shall deduct every month 10 per cent. out of the salary of the Probationary Assistant or Assistant until the deductions amount to a sum of Rs. 1,000.

The agreements executed by Probationary Assistants and by Assistants on the 2nd grade will provide that if a Probationary Assistant or an Assistant intends to leave the Bank's service at the expiry of the period of the first three years' service inclusive of the expiry of the period of the first three years' service inclusive of the first six months probation before execution of the probationary agreement in the case of the former, or at the expiry of the second three years' service in the case of the latter, six months' notice in writing must be given to the Bank. The penalty for non fulfilment of the terms of the agreement will be the forfeiture of the Security Deposit of Rs. 1,000 or the payment of that amount by the person who executed a personal surety bond.

The Agreement will also contain a clause empowering the Members of the Local Boards to terminate the service of Probationary Assistants or Assistants at any time at their discretion on giving them three months' salary.

5. During the period of probation Probationary Assistants will draw Rs. 150 per mensem rising to Rs. 250 per mensem by yearly increments of Rs. 50.

6. The training in the first instance will, if possible, be given at a Branch, but the exigencies of the service may require it to be given at a Local Head Office. Probationary Assistants must undergo training and Assistants must serve the Bank wherever the Bank considers it advisable to send them.

7. The salary attaching to the Assistants, 2nd grade, will be Rs. 300 rising to Rs. 400 by yearly increments of Rs. 50.

The conditions of entry into this grade will ordinarily be—

(1) That candidates have served for three years as Probationary Assistants or otherwise.

(2) That they have satisfied at Bank that they have a good practical knowledge of the working of a Bank and show promise of being able to manage a staff.

(3) That they have become Certified Associates of the Institute of Bankers in England. d

8. An Assistant on the 2nd grade placed in charge of an Agency of the Bank will draw a salary of Rs. 500 rising to Rs. 750.

9. Promotion to the higher grades in the service will depend upon the degree in which the Bank is satisfied with the Assistants and their work. When promoted to Staff Appointments they will be graded in accordance with the rules applicable to all Officers holding Staff Appointments and will draw the same pay and allowances.

10. The leave allowable to a Probationary Assistant will be fourteen days for every year's service and to an Assistant on the 2nd grade thirty days for every year's service. Leave may not be accumulated.

11. Probationary Assistants and Assistants on the 2nd grade, who have attained the age of 21, shall contribute to the Bank's Pension Fund and shall abide by the rules of such Fund. Service rendered before the age of 21, or before being admitted to the Fund, shall not be held as service for pension.

Applications should reach the undersigned by the 20th of June, after which date the first group of Probationery assistants for the Bombay Circle of the Bank will be selected.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Imperial Bank of India.
Bombay, 18th May, 1921.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England).

of 105, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER

LONDON, S.W.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

SATURDAY, the 4th instant, being a public holiday the Bombay Branch of the Society will be CLOSED on that day. C 9549

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament).

WITH effect from Wednesday the 15th June, 1921, Nos. 19 Down and 20 Up Express Trains will not run between Kotah Junction and Muttra Junction.

W. F. PECHEY.
General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 30th May, 1921. C 9541

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

ON and from Friday, the 3rd June, 1921, the following trains on the Matheran Steam Tramway will be CANCELLED:—

No. 1 Down leaving Neral at 4-30 hours.,
No. 4 Up leaving Matheran at 13 hours.

D. S. BURN,
Ag. General Traffic Manager,
C. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 31st May, 1921. C 9539

NOTICE.

THE HIMALAYA ASSURANCE CO., LTD., give notice that intimations of any claims occuring under their Policies, issued by Messrs. Desai & Co., should be given to Mr. M. A. Peerbhoy of 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, (the Company's Bombay Secretary) in addition to Messrs. Desai & Co., at 72, Apollo Street, Authority to accept fresh insurances on and after the 5th of April last has been withdrawn from Messrs. Desai & Co., by the Himalaya Assurance Co., Ltd., but Messrs. Desai & Co., are engaged in closing their Agency Accounts and rendering the same to the Himalaya Assurance Co.'s Head Office in Calcutta.

MANAGING AGENTS.
The Himalaya Assurance Co., Ltd.
5, Mission Row, Calcutta. R 384

UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

THE HEAD OFFICE of the BANK will REMOVE from 7, Murzban Road, to the Bank's new Premises in Apollo Street, on 9th June, next.

The Bank undertakes banking business of every description on favourable terms. All possible facilities renderedto constituents.

Copy of Rules on application.

A. B. OLIPHANT,
C 9411 Ag. Manager.

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copra Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agava Fibre." For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 59, Meadows Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

ONE Ten-Bowl Finishing and Chasing Calender, 50in. wide on face of cotton bowls. Open type frames, and machine-cut spur wheels to gear the top and bottom chilled bowls—by Mather and Platt—imported at the end of 1913, and since sparingly and carefully used.

SIX Cotton Bowls, Three chilled iron bowls 14in. diam. steam heated, One cast Iron bottom bowl prepared for steam heating, 24in. diam., 5ft.—2in. over shoulders with 8in. ends, case-hardened. Arrangement for putting pressure on bowls by means of worm and wheel operated from floor level. Entering batch, Plaiter complete can be seen in working order at the Bombay United Mills by previous appointment with the Manager.

ONE Mercerising Range consisting of one 3-Bowl Mangle 50in. wide, one Stentering Machine 30ft. long, 50in. wide with patent clips, one c.i. centrifugal pump, one pine cistern 4ft. by 4ft. fitted with 9 pine rollers with Patent Expander complete, fitted with double diagonal steam engine 9in. cylinders, 16in. stroke for driving the range. Lang Bridge make 1909.

ONE Single Nip Hydraulic Schreiner Calender 52in. wide with one steel bowl 10in. diam. by 52in. wide engraved, fitted with gas heating apparatus and wooden Bowl 24in. by 52in. Lang Bridge make 1909.

ONE Pair Hydraulic Steel Cylinders and rams 7in. diam. to stand working pressure of 2 tons per square inch complete—one hyd. single crank Pump, one accumulator with one extra engraved bowl. Lang Bridge make 1909.

ONE 2-ROLLER Lancashire Beetling Machine with 2 c.i. beams each 16in. diam. by 14ft. between flanges, 41 Fallers each 8ft.—6in. by 5in. by 4in. Stripping and Winding on motion—driven by means of friction clutch and pulley by Lang Bridge.

All the above Machines can be seen at the Bombay United Mills, Charni Road, by appointment with the Manager.

Offers for the above will be received by Messrs. TATA SONS, LTD., Agents, Tata Mills, Ltd., Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay. C9491

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 8th proximo that day being a Public Holiday (Ramzan Id) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 31st May, 1921. z C 9545

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STOCK AND SHAREBROKERS business hitherto carried on with other business under the style or firm name of CROFT and FORBES, at Royal Insurance Building, Churchgate Street, Bombay, has, as and from the 23rd May, 1921, been transferred to Mr. Frank Sidney Land.

The said business of STOCK and SHAREBROKERS will in future be carried on by Mr. Frank Sidney Land (who has acquired the interest of the other partners) under the name of FORBES and LUND at Royal Insurance Building, Churchgate Street, Bombay, and all communications in connection with the said STOCK and SHAREBROKERS business should be made to the firm of FORBES and LUND at that address.

Dated this 1st day of June, 1921. C9549

CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888

AS MODIFIED UPTO THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1919.

BLI NOTICE.

IS hereby given, pursuant to Section 297 (1) (b) of the above said Act that the undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their Meeting to be held on the 7th day of July 1921, or on such day thereafter as the said application can conveniently be disposed of, for authority to prescribe a fresh line, in substitution for the existing regular line of the street, the public streets known as Charni Road between Grant Road and Khetwady Main Road (2) Charni Road between Girgaum Back Road and Girgaum Road.

A plan of each of the said public streets showing the existing regular line of the street and the fresh line proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefor as aforesaid, is deposited at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so, at any time during office hours.

Every person desirous of making any representation to the Corporation or of bringing before the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal, may do so, by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.

Dated this 27th day of May, 1921.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay. 9558

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. SULEMAN MAHOMED has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from Mr. GULAM HUSSEIN JAFFER SOMJI. All persons having any claim to the said property by way of inheritance, gift, lien, maintenance, mortgage, charge, sale or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof. All other claims if any which are not so received will be considered as null, void and waived and the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Lalwady, Parel, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 800 square yards or thereabouts and entered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Old No. 91, New No. 16581, Old Survey No. 2, New Survey No. 2514 and in those of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward No. 1009 (A), Street No. 2AA, and bounded on the East by the land leased to Dossabhoy Rustomji Daruwalla, on the West by portion of land leased to Piraji Maloji Borekar, on the North by private passage and on the South by Dinshaw Petit Mills.

Dated this 1st day of June, 1221.

KANGA & SAYANI.
Alice Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. C9554

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of VAZIRABAI, widow of Kadarbhoy Moosaji, late of Bombay and Jamnagar, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

JAFFERJI KADARBHOY, of Bombay and Jamnagar, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Katha Bazar, Bombay, one or the sons of the said deceased ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this second day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Twenty-one and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 2nd day of May, 1921.
Mr. FARDUNJI P. PAVRI,
Petitioner's Attorney. C9553

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on an auction sale held at Bombay on the 5th of May, 1921, our client Mr. Mahomed Mia Haji Ahmed Khandwani was the highest bidder and declared to be the purchaser of the undermentioned property belonging to the estate of the deceased Dawoodbhai Fazalbhai. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien, or otherwise, howsoever is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling houses and bungalow No. 29, known as "Clifton House and Dufei Domam" respectively standing thereon situate, lying and being at Malcom Peth, Mahableshwar, Taluka Javli, in the Registration Sub-District of Satara in the Presidency of Bombay containing by admeasurement 22 acres and 3 roods or thereabout and registered as No. 4 on a certain plan of the said station on record in the office of the Chief Secretary to Government Bombay and which said premises are bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the public road on or towards the West by Barchester Public Road, on or towards the North by the premises of the owner of the Lily cottage and on or towards the South by the premises of Government Bungalow No. 5.

Dated this 31st day of May, 1921.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADON
Purchasers Attorneys. C 9542

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. RAVJI SOJPAL has contracted to sell to our clients The Persian Gulf Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government foras land of ground, containing by admeasurement 3896.85 square wards or thereabouts situate at Gorupdeo Road (Tank Bunder) in the registration sub-district of Bombay registered in the books of the collector of land revenue under Collectors Old Nos. 585, 588, 608, and 609, Collectors New No. 9/13447 Old Survey No. nil and New Survey No. 1c3722 and in another piece or parcel of land, situate at the said Gorupdeo Road, newly assessed, containing by admeasurement 3 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under Old Nos. 586, 588, New No. B/17120, Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 1D8/3722, together with the messuages tenements or chawls standing on both the above pieces assessed by Municipality of Bombay under E Ward Nos. 8049 at 8051, 8052 8053 at 58 8059, 8060 at 8062 and street Nos. 181, 183, 185, 187, 189 and 1 at 5, 6, 7 at 9 and which said premises are bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the east by the ground of the Bombay Port Trust, on or towards the west by Gorupdeo Road, on or towards the North by the properties of Rava Parakbaji Marwadi and on or towards the south by the property of Raghunath Manik.

Dated this 31st day of May, 1921.

DEVIDAS H. KASABWALLA,
For Messrs. Matubhai Jamiatram & Madan
Purchasers Attorneys. C 9544.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913

and

In the Matter of the Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Company, Limited.

Sir DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Kt., and others ..... Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition for the winding up of the above-named Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 28th day of May, 1921, presented to the Hon. Mr. J. Pratt by Sir Dorabji Jamsetji Tata, Knight, Ruttonji Dadabhoy Tata, Dinshaw Furdonji Mulla, Pheroze Khurshedji Sethna and Nowroji Bapuji Saklatwalla, the surviving Trustees of an Indenture of Settlement, dated the 7th day of March, 1916, the creditors of the said Company, AND that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Chamber Judge on the 18th day of June, 1921; and any creditor or contributory of the said Company, desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act, should appear at the time of the hearing by himself or his counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned, on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

And Notice is further given that the Hon. Mr. J. Pratt has made an order to-day, appointing Mr. SHAPOORJEE BOMONJEE BILLIMORIA, Accountant, Provisional Official Liquidator of the said Company, to take charge of the Books of Account and other Assets belonging to the said Company.

Dated this 28th day of May, 1921.

MULLA & MULLA,
Attorneys for the Petitioners.
C9512

TENDERS, AUCTION SALE.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED by the Undersigned for the Construction of four bungalow at Kandivlee B. B. & C. I. Railway), for Kermally Ebrahim Esq..

Copies of Tenders can be had and plans inspected at the office of the undersigned between 1 and 5 p.m. (S.T.) at Sardar Mansion, 70, Apollo Street, Fort.

ABDULLA B. PEERMAHOMED.
R 329
T A

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 512 OF 1921.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 1st day of February, 1921.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O. V. rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O, VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

CHHAGANLAL TRIBHAWANDAS, a firm, carrying on business as certified brokers in the New Bombay Stock Exchange, Ltd., within the Fort of Bombay. .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

AZIZ KASSAM VADHARIA of Bombay Mahomedan inhabitant at present residing at Dhorarji in Kathiawad .....Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the above named Plaintiffs have filed a Plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiffs claim from the Defendant Rs. 1,137-8-0 as per particulars annexed to the plaint herein with interest thereon and the costs of this suit.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 14th day of June 1921 at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir Norman Cranstoun Macleod, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 17th day of February, 1921.

(Sd.) D. N. D. KHANDALAWALA,
for Acting Prothonotary.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) D. N. D. KHANDALAWALA,
The 17th day of February, 1921.

Messrs. DUBASH & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
9543

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF AMERICAN HOOP IRON.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will THIS DAY THURSDAY the 2nd inst. sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms at No. 120, Apollo Street, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of M. Jeewandass and Co., the following:—

500 bundles American Steel Hoops.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Bombay, 30th May, 1921.

AUCTION SALE OF ENGLISH CHEDDAR, CHEESE AND 4 BALES UNBLEACHED SPONGES.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 2nd instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, No. 120, Apollo Street, by order of the Office concerned and on account and risk of the concerned parties the following:—

10 cases English cheddar cheese about 1,200 lbs.

4 bales unbleached sponges about 200 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PIECE OF LAND AT KALYAN NEAR RAILWAY SIDING SUITABLE FOR FACTORY, WORKSHOP OR GODOWNS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on SUNDAY, the 5th June sell by Public Auction, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises by order of the owner, the following valuable piece of land:

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Chikanghar Kalyan in the registration sub-district of Kalyan District Thana containing about 5722—4/5 sq. yds. bearing numbers as follows:—

Entry No. 378, Survey No. 75, Pot No. 2, Admeasurement 0—22¼ gh. Akar Rs. 1-12-0; Entry No. 384, Survey No. 76, Pot No. 5, Admeasurement 0—17¼ gs. Akar Re. 0-6-9; Entry No. 662, Survey No. 144, Pot No. 5, Admeasurement 0—17 3/4 gs. Akar Re, 0-9-3. Admeasurement 1—17¼ gs., Akar Rs. 2-12-0.

Bounded on North by Morbad Road, South by G. I. P. Railway, on the West by property of Govind Karson on the East by property of Trimbuk Sadashiv Muranjan. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Pandia and Col. Solicitors or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT SHAMSET STREET.

Under instructions from Mr. Girdharlal Harilal Mehta, the surviving Executor of the last Will and Testament of the deceased, Bai Hirbai daughter of Thaker Jeraj Champasey and wife of Thaker Madhavdas Goculdas Pasta, who has been empowered and authorised by a Judges order dated 3rd May, 1921, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on FRIDAY, the 3rd instant sell by Public Auction, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises the following:—

All that piece of land or ground with dwelling house and messuage standing thereon situate at Shamset Street without the Fort, admeasuring about 37 6-9 square yards and bounded on East and North by a Gully and beyond the said gully, on the West by property of Jaikaran Hemji, on the North by property of the late Mr. Jamnadas Sevaklal and now of his grandson's Bhagwandas Nagindas and Jagmohandas Motilal, on the South by Shamset Street, registered under Collector's Old No. 523, New No. 2524, Old Survey No. 3188, New Survey No. 1924, and assessed by the Municipality under C. Ward No. 600 and Street No. 14.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS METHA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 TONS NEW BROWN BOLD LINSEEDS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 2nd instant, at 3-45 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Seth Ramlal Buxi at the godown of Muccadum Kalidas Naranji at Argyle Road, Dana Bunder, and on account and at the risk of Seth Ratanlal Manekial:—

25 tons New Brown Bold Linseeds covered by D. O. No. 1.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 TONS NEW BROWN BOLD LINSEEDS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 2nd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the corner of Israil Mohalla and below the hall of the Grain Merchants' Association at Linseed Market, by order of Seth Narmal Shrilal and on account and at the risk of Seth Balkishanlal Govindlal:—

25 tons New Brown Bold Linseeds covered by D. O. No. 3.

P.S.—The above goods are on view at the godown of Seth Bansidhar Jalan at New Chinch Bunder.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY HIGH CLASS FURNITURE.

In the compound of the Jacob Sasoon Mills Lalbag, Parel.

On SUNDAY, the 5th June, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the compound of the Jacob Sasoon Mills Lalbag, Parel, the very valuable handsome and latest artistic designed highly polished household and office furniture by Messrs. John Roberts, Devji Kanji and other well-known makers, consisting of sliding dining tables, rich polished dining chairs, Queen Anne and Louis pattern sideboard, dinnre wagons, dumbwaiters, fan and moon pattern spring cushioned drawing room, complete suite of sofa and chairs, artistic hall cabinets, Milner's safes, revolving roll top office tables, Indian hand carved, tables and teapoys, full compass solid mahogany iron framed semigrand cottage piano, rich Persian carpets, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, historic and oleograph pictures, bedrooms double and single almirahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chests of drawers, marble-top dressing and washing tables, iron and wooden double and single beds, rich platedware, English glassware and crockeryware, etc., etc.

The property of R. Bottomley Esq., Cata is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO VERY VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT KHADAK STREET ALIAS DABRA GULLI OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th of June, 1921, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, will sell, by Public Auction, at the premises, the undermentioned very valuable properties under instructions from Messrs. Hirji Khetsey and Co., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Mortgagors Messrs. Kallianji Vardhman, Kanji Vardhman and Narsey Vardhman in exercise of the power of sale and all other powers in that behalf vested in the Vendors as the mortgagees under the indenture of mortgage bearing date the 15th day of May, 1918 and made between the mortgagors and their mother Bai Virbai of the one part and the vendors as the mortgagees of the other part and the indenture of mortgage bearing date the 8th day of June 1918 and made between the Mortgagor Kallianji Vardhman of the one part and the Vendors as the Mortgagees of the other part and the agreement dated the 8th day of April, 1919, and made between the said Virbai and the Mortgagors of the first part the Said Kallianji Vardhman of the second part and the vendors as the mortgagees of the third part.

FIRSTLY:—all that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure with the mesuage tenament or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the East side of the Chamber Wada first road otherwise Israil Mholla Cross Lane otherwise wise Israil Mholla Cross Lane otherwise Khadak Street in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 206 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 980, 1061 new No. 6710 Old Survey No. 826 and New Survey No 2/2873 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 1729 Street No, 17/21 Khadak Street and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the Public Passage and Israil Mohlla on or towards the West by the said Chamber Wada first Road otherwise Israil Mohlla first lane otherwise Khadak Street aforesaid on or towards the North partly by the property of Joseph Ezekiel and partly by the property of Khanbai widow of Haskiel Borakar and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Madan Tejsey and Vardhman Nensey and now of Lalji Lakhamsey and Keshavji Hansraj together with their appartenances and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Bai Virbai widow of Vardhman Jetsey or her tenants.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure containing by admeasurement 176 1/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1054 New Nos. 6779 Old Survey No. 318 and New Survey No. 2904 together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 1717 and Street No. 18/20 and all which premises are situated at and on the Western side of the Khadak Street at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the said Khadak Street on or towards the West by the vacant land belonging to Keshavji Jadavji on or towards the North and South by a sweeper's passage and were formarly and are now in the occupation of the said Bai Virbai widow of Vardhman Jetsey or her tenants.

Further particulars and conditions of sale and inspection of Title Deeds can be had of the Vendors' attorneys Messrs. Captain and Vaidya at their office at 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, or of the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VACANT PLOTS OF LAND AND PROPERTIES AT BHANDUP.

On SUNDAY, the 12th of June, 1921, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. Mehta and Co., Auctioneers, will sell, by Public Auction, at the place the Undermentioned very valuable plots of land and properties under instructions from Messrs. Hirji Khetsey and Co., and on account and at risk of the defaulting mortgagors Messrs. Kallianji Vardhman Kanji Vardhman and Nursey Vardhman in exercise of the power of sale and all other powers in that behalf vested 4 in the Vendors as the mortgagees under the indenture of mortgage bearing date the 10th day of May 1918 and made between the Mortgagors and their mother Bai Virbai of the one part and the Venders as the Mortgagees of the other part and the indenture of mortgage bearing date the 10th day of June 1918 and made between the Mortgagor Kallianji Vardhman of the one part and the Vendors as the mortgagees of the other part and the agreement dated the 8th day of April 1919 and made between the said Virbai and the Mortgagors of the first part and the said Kalianji Vardhman of the second part and the Vendors as the Mortgagees of the third part.

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasuremet about 19 Acres 33 Gunthas 278 square yards situated in the Island of Salsette in the Zilla of Thana in the Registration Sub-District of Salsette being a part of Bhandup estate of which no Government Survey has been made and bounded as follows. on or towards the West by the Bombay Agra Road on or towards the South by the Road leading from the Bhandup station to meet the Bombay Agra Road on or towards the East partly by the Railway Line and partly by the Kanjur Khote land bearing Pavai Survey No. 160 and on or towards the North by a part of the Kanjur Khote Estate bearing survey No. 162 of Pavai Khote and by the Bhandup Gowthan.

LOT NO. 2.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Khote Land or ground with the hereditments and premises standing thereon situate in the Khote Village of Bhandup (whereof no Government survey has been made and therefore bears no survey Nos. or entry Nos.) in Pote Tukdi Sastee Jilla Thana admeasuring 3¾ of a Pand or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the Agra Road, on or towards the West by the property of Krashnaji Govind Sane on or towards the South by the land belonging to the Khote of Bhandup and on or towards the North by the property of Gopal Dhondhia Chorga with the appertenances and which said premises were formarly and are now in the occupation of the said Bai Virbai widow of Vardhman Jetsey or her tenants.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Khote land or ground with hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate in the Khote village of Bhandup (whereof no Government Survey has been made and therefore bears no Survey numbers or Entry numbers) in Pote Tukdi Sastte Jilla Thana admeasuring ¾ of a Bigha or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the Property of Laxaman Ramji on or towards the West by the property of Ranchod Shimpi on or towards the South by the property of Dhondhu Ganu Chorga and the road leading to the Tank and on or towards the North by the property of Dhondhu Gann Chorga with their appertenances and which the said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Bai Virbai widow of Vardhman Jetsey or her tenants.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Khote land or ground with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate in the Khote village of Bhandup (whereof no Government survey has been made and therefore bears no survey numbers or entry numbers) in Pote Tukdi Sastte, Jilla Thana admeasuring 4¼ of a Pand or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the land belonging to Ganu Madhoo Patil on towards the West by the land belonging to Daya Dhulia and or towards the North by land belonging to Rambhao Kasaria and or towards the South by the Garden land belonging to the Khote of Bhandup with their appertenances and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Bai Virbai widow of Vardhman Jetsey or her tenants.

FOURTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of Khote Land or ground with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate in the Khote village of Bhandup (whereof no survey has been made and therefore bears no survey number and entry numbers) in Pote Tukdi Sastte Jilla Thana admeasuring 3¼ of a Pand or thereabout and bounded as follows that is to say on towards the East by the property of Sindia Jadav Patil, on towards the West and North by the property of Baloo Hasha Pawar and on or towards the South by the property of Dhandhi Nathia Kolvekar together with their uppertenances and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation the said Bai Virbai widow if Vardhman Jetsey or her tenants.

LOT NO. 3.

All that piece or parcel of Khote land or ground with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate in the Khote village of Bhandup (whereof no Government survey made and therefor bears no survey number or entry numbers) in Pote Tukdi Sastte Jilla Thana admeasuring 4½ of a Pand and 4¼ Kathias equivalent to 1785 7/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on towards the East by the land belonging to Khimji Tejpal Mota on or towards the West and South by land belong formerly to Narayan Appa Dandekar and now of the said Bai Virbai widow of Vardhman Jetsey and or towards the North by the land belonging to the Khote of Bhandup together with their uppertenance and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Bai Virbai widow of Vardhman Jetsey or her tenants.

LOT NO. 4.

All that piece or parcel of Khoti land or ground with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate in the Khoti village of Bhandup (whereof no Government survey has been made and therefore bears no survey numbers or entry numbers) in Pots Tukdi Sastte Jilla Thana admeasuring 5 Gunthas or thereabouts equivivalent to 827 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on towards the East and North by land formerly belonging to Narayen Atmaram Alia Appa Dandekar and now of the said Bai Virbai widow or Vardhman Jetsey and on or towards the South by the land belonging to Kalianji Vardhman together with the uppertenances and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Bai Virbai widow of Wardhman Jetsey or her tenants.

LOT NO. 5.

All that piece or parcel of Khoti land or ground with the hereditamants and premises standing thereon situat in the Khoti village of Bhandup (whereof no Government Survey has been made and therefore bears no survey numbers or entry numbers) in Pote Tukdi Sastte Jilla Thana admeasuring 4223 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the Agra Road on towards the West partly by the property of Dhondhu Ganu Chorga and partly by land belonging to the said Kalianji Vardhman on or towards the South by the property belonging to said Kalianji Vardhaman and on or towards the North by the property belonging to Khimji Tejpal together with their uppertenances and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Bai Virbai widow of Wardhman Jetsey or her tenants.

LOT NO. 6.

All that piece or parcel of Khoti land or ground with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate in the Khoti village of Bhandup (whereof no Government survey has been made and therefore bears no entry numbers and Survey number) in Pote Tukdi Sastti Jilla Thana admeasuring 7572 square yards or thereabout and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by a Nulla and beyond it by the Public road on or towards the West partly by the property of Natha Odaji Seth and partly by the Road leading to the tank and partly by the property of Rambhao Babaji Seth on or towards the South partly by the Road leading to the Tank and partly by the Land belonging to Ganpat Dandu Chorga and on or towards the North partly by the land belonging to Rambhao Babaji Seth and partly by the land of Dhaia Dhula and partly by the property of Ganpat Dandu Chorga together with their uppertenances and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Kalianji Vardhman or his tenants.

LOT NO. 7.

All that piece or parcel of Khoti land or ground with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate in the Khoti village of Bhandup whereof no Government survey has been made and therefore bears no Survey Numbers or entry numbers) in Pote Tukdi Sastti Jilla Thana admeasuring 185 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East, West and South by land formerly belonging to Chaturbhuj Lakhaji and now of the said Kalianji Wardhman and on or towards the North by the Land belonging to Rambhao Babaji Dandekar together with their uppertenances and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of said Kalianji Vardhman or his tenants.

Further particulars printed conditions of sale and inspection of Title Deeds can be had of the Vendors' Attorneys Messrs. Captain and Vaidya at their offices at 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, or of the Undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS
NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4980.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 6th June, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the materials for removal of the following buildings:

Building Street Nos. 130; 275—276, 450, 450A, 451 case No. 382: 451: 502 Worli Pakhadi and Nawapada Worlee Road.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 2nd June, 1921.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SALE BY ORDER OF THE CONTROLLER (SALES) SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will by order of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 2nd June, 1921 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Government Stores Depot, Hajee Bunder, Sewree the Government Surplus Stores, consisting of large lot of hardware, leather goods, tools and other surplus stores.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Jafferbhoy Mohammed Alli, Memon Chawl, Bhindi Bazaar, Bombay:—

Tons 16 cwt. 17 qrs. 2 of Black Resins.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and the balance shall be paid within seven days and the goods removed within 14 days from the date of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 2nd June, 1921.

Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S

"QUEEN'S STATUE" BRAND
Rational and Scientific remedies.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ague Mixture	1	0	0
Influenza-Pneumonia Preventive and Curative	1	0	0
Plague Mixture	0	10	0
Germicide Preventive against infectious disease..	0	10	0
Liver Cure For all Liver troubles	0	12	0
Cholera Mixture	0	10	0
Non-staining Ringworm Ointment	0	6	0
Pile Ointment	0	8	0
Eczema Ointment..	0	8	0
Fever Drops For all fevers ..	0	5	0

OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S PHARMACY.
Readymoney Building, Apollo Pier,
BOMBAY.

KATOL STICKS

Destroys Mosquitos Rs. 1-4 per box
JAPAN INSECT POWDER CO.
Princess St., BOMBAY.

Ladies Blouses Washed As to Rs. 1
" " Cleaned Re 1 to Rs. 2 8
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co
High Class Cleaners & Launderers.
Hamam Street, Fort,
BOMBAY. 1

Any man who 'buries his head' in a book

is probably troubled with defective vision, though he may not have realized the fact himself. About thirteen inches is the correct reading distance, and any considerable variation one way or the other indicates some defect, and although it may be slight it is important to have it corrected, thus preserving your sight. In your own interests you are advised to consult your medical man and have your sight tested. For scientific accuracy in carrying out the prescription you can rely on

Lawrence & Mayo, Ltd.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
Branches in the East:
CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA, DELHI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LUCKNOW, SIMLA, RANGOON and JERUSALEM.
Head Office: 19, New Oxford St., London.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-Night at 9-30 To-Night
Edgar Warwick Comedy Company
To-night Thursday 2nd June 9-30 p. m.
"THE LAST ACT"
N. & J. THORPE MAYNE'S MYSTERY PLAY
Booking at Rose & Co. upto 6 p. m. After 7 p. m. at the Theatre.
Daily at 6-30 p. m.
"THE PRICE OF INNOCENCE"

THE EMPIRE

To-day, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m
H. B. WARNER
IN
"WHEN WE WERE TWENTY ONE"
From Nat Goodwin's Famous Stage Success
A Romance for those who are twenty-one years old and young.

THE EMPRESS

To-day 6, 8-15 and 10-30 p. m.
MADAN THEATRES. LD,
Present the Second "Select Oriental Films' Masterpiece.
"Dhruva Charitra"
The Great Devotional Story of Hindu Life and Aspiration produced by Eugenie De Liquoro in India with the most talented Artists, on a scale of immense magnificence and Superb Splendour.
King Uthanpad....Mr. James McGrath.
Suniti.....Miss Patience Cooper.
Narad.....Master Mohan.
The Dancer.....Signorina Dorros.
SPECIAL INDIAN MUSIC
FREE LIST ENTIRELY SUSPENDED.
Please note the change of time.

Indo-British Film Producing Co's well-known
"Yasoda-Nandan"
OR
"SHREE KRISHNA"
Quite an amazing Photo Play in 8 reels
VERY SHORTLY TO BE SCREENED HERE

THE THIRD WEEK!
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present To-night and To-Morrow Episodes 7 and 8 —(5000 feet)—of their exceedingly popular High-Class Society Serial
"WHEN WE LOVE"
This Serial will be finished in only Four Weeks.
The latest Topical Budget and a Comedy in the Programme.
Four Shows daily at 5-30; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road).

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT
The most thrilling of all mystery stories
H. B. WARNER
in
HAUNTING SHADOWS
Do you see shadows? can a Shadow Haunt you?
Then see Haunting shadows
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News
GREEK MEETS GREEK
Comic
Daily 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES
Always a good Show

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.
Every day at 6-30 & 10 p. m.
GRAND WEEK-END SUCCESS!
SPLENDID PICTURE BILL.
MABEY MAY.
In the Great Colonial Romance.
THE MADCAP OF THE VELD
An absorbing story of Love, Treachery and Illicit Gold-buying on the famous South African Gold Fields.
EXCELLENT PLOTS.
FINE SCENES !!
SPLENDID ACTING !!!
Prices:—Re. 1-8. Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4 (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs 5 each.)

THE FOURTH WEEK!
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present TO-NIGHT and To-morrow Episodes 10—11 and 12—of their powerful Serial
"The Broken Coin"
Featuring the three pre-eminently famous Stars
GRACE CUNARD, FRANCIS FORD and EDDIE POLO
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers also present Episodes 7 and 8 of their entirely new Serial
"The Death Mask"
Four Shows daily at 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
Globe Cinema
(SANDHURST ROAD.)

ONE WEEK MORE!!!
Although we cannot grant you
ADMISSION FREE
we may guarantee you unusually wholesome and delightful entertainment—entertainment that will teach you.
JUST ASK A FEW OF OUR FORTUNATE PATRONS WHO HAVE WITNESSED our Show of
Maha Sati Anusuya
that is now being shown for a
SECOND WEEK
on account of the exceptionally great rush at
CINEMA MAJESTIC
BRING YOUR FRIENDS
BRING YOUR FAMILY
tolk to them about this meritorious film
IT COSTS YOU NOTHING
Four Shows daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
There will be no Prize Shows on Saturdays and Sundays from next week in pursuance of the order of the Government.
Complimentary and other passes will be of no avail in future at 10-30 show.

AT AGRIPADA, RIPON ROAD, near the Salvation Army Quarters.
FOR A SHORT SEASON
To-night! To-night!!
Grand Opening Night!!!
TO-NIGHT
Thursday 2nd June 1921 at 9-30 p.m.
PATWARDHAN CIRCUS
AND
MENAGERIE
African Lions, Cheetas, Elephant, Horses and dogs perform most wonderful feats. Artists, Acrobats, Boys and Girls work miracles on Monocycle, wire, Horizontal Bars, &c. and keep the audience Spellbound.
Bobby the Mathematical dog doing addition and substraction.
Prices:—Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1 and annas 8
V. G. Patwardhan, Proprietor. R. V. Patwardhan, Manager.

OLD SAFETY RAZOR BLADES
We resharpen Gillette Clemak, Auto Durham, etc., Blades, keen as new at Re. 1-4 doz. Under six, As. 2 each. For 100 shaves from 1 Gillette Bladeuse "Twinplex" Stropet. Re. 15 each. All Post free. MATHEWS Co., 89, Medows St. (Opp. Cornaglia), Bombay.

ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL REVIEW.

BY "KRISTODAS."

Seven Per Cent Loan:

The Indian Merchants' Chamber laid stress principally on two matters in connection with the notorious Seven Per Cent. Loan issued in London:—

(1) that, as proved by the fact that the loan was very largely oversubscribed, the terms were unduly favourable to those investors who were fortunate enough to have an opportunity of subscribing, and correspondingly unfavourable to India: and

(2) that the loan was issued in such a way that Indian investors had no opportunity to subscribe.

The Government of India twit the Committee of the Chamber by observing that they assume that the Committee do not intend to commit themselves to the general statement that, when a capital issue is over-subscribed, even heavily, the fact necessarily connotes either lack of judgment on the part of the authorities making the issue or any deliberate disregard on their part of the interests of those on whose behalf they are acting. It is added that in commercial circles such a result is not infrequently regarded rather as a matter for congratulation than otherwise. It is not a proper analogy at all. The case of Government Loan is not on all fours with the issue of a prospectus of a joint stock company. The Government is not surely carrying on a commercial enterprise and has to be the custodian and watch-dog of the interests of taxpayers. It is to see that it gets funds for carrying on the administration of the country with the least cost to the country The English Papers are actually gloating over the fact that the issue of the seven per cent. loan was received with tremendous enthusiasm by the public who pounced upon it. What the Chamber meant to convey was that the Secretary of State could well, even from the basis of the present prices of 3½ per cent. India Loans, have issued a loan on much easier terms than what he has done. The long explanation given by the Government of India in their last reply to the Chamber is not convincing. The fact that the Secretary of State for India was not on the London Money Market since 1912 is no justification for himself and his advisors being ignorant of the present trend of the London Money Market, nor could they be unaware of the fact that huge funds were being placed by them with different Banks and Insurance Companies, whic could all be called upon to subscribe to th Indian loan whenever necessary.

Political developments:

The Government of India have gone ou of their way to introduce politics in their reply. In justification of the action of the Secretary of State and his advisors they plead that all of them were blissfully ignorant of the position of the credit of India in the London Money Market, which impelled them to fix the rate of interest at a high figure. The state of feeling of the London Money Market towards the Indian Loans could have been sufficiently gauged from the present level of prices of India stocks and from the capital which private capitalists were sending to India in furtherance of their commercial and industrial enterprises. The Government of India seem to imply that the present political movement has led the British public to fight shy of investment in Indian loans. In the rush, however, which the British investors made for getting even a portion of the new loan there is no show of any such feeling of timidity on the part of the British investing public to invest in Indian loans. This reference to the Indian political movement frightening away British investors is obviously meant by the Financial Department for the consumption of Indian capitalists. We have had the Afghan bogey and we will have with a vengeance this bogey of Indian political movement frightening away British capital. Both of these bogeys are raised to rally the so-called vested interests to the side of Government. Indian capitalists and industrialists are made to realise that the present day political movements in this country will, if unchecked and unhampered, work to the detriment, and even ruin, of Indian trade and industries. This game is played not only in this country, but even in some of the leading countries of the west and we hope that our capitalists will not fall victims in the nets spread so cleverly and assiduously for them. If the movement started by Mr. Gandhi is being carried out without any violence, without any undesirable manifestations, there is no reason why the capital of any foreign country should be afraid of coming to this country. The Government is not satisfied with riding on hobby-horse. It has also ridden another and it is the so-called breach of contracts by Piece-goods merchants. It observes in its reply that it was not possible that the resolutions passed by various associations in India, regarding the rate of exchange below which contracts in respec of imports should not be settled, should fail to give rise to impressions in English investing circles that there was, in some quarters, a tendency to treat legal liabilities as open to general repudiation when circumstances rendered it convenient to do so. After having this dig at Indian importers the Government of India retire in their assumed role of neutrality, which if it was ever unjustified in any instance, is unjustified with regard to this particular matter. The Government of India have before them instances of several leading Governments which went out of their way to accommodate their commercial and trading communities whenever any abnormal circumstance overtook the latter. Instead of such a procedure being taken here the Government of India profess almost an hysterical attachment to neutrality, indulging at the same time in the pleasant game of having digs and gibes at the Indian commercial community. In the first place, as Mr. Manmohandas Ramji very well pointed out in the Legislative Assembly, there has been no breach of the sanctity of contracts. In the second place even merchants in Italy and other countries have definitely informed the British Exporters that they will not be able to fulfil their contracts at the present rate of exchange. If the credit of India has suffered through a sectional difference of opinion between the Indian importers and British exporters, surely the credit of Italy and other countries must have suffered to a much larger extent. An undesirable exaggeration in fact is attached to the attitude of local importers by the Government of India. Whether it is the Secretary of State or the Government of India who takes this latter question as one of the reasons for affecting the credit of India adversely on the London Money Market, the attitude is entirely wrong, and arises out of preconceived prejudices.

Imports of Piecegoods.

Bombay is justly the emporium of piecegoods trade both foreign and indigenous. It is this trade which has caused Bombay a lot of trouble during the last year and is doing so even now. Just as the piecegoods trade forms one of the main pivots of the Bombay commercial life Bombay forms one of the main pivots of the Indian commercial life and so Bombay being affected caused the whole of India to be affected by this grievance. The main grievance has been stated so often that it need not be restated here. It is concerned vitally with the unfortunate exchange problem. The problem was unsolved and practically unsolvabe and yet different groups of men and different individuals rushed in where Angels feared to tread along with the Government, which, perhaps, led the way in the matter of bungling. It was as a short of solution of this question that the Piecegoods Merchants' Association so long back as December 1920 passed certain resolutions, one of which enjoined upon all its members the duty of not placing any new orders with the importing houses for foreign piecegoods. As we once referred in these columns this resolution was more honoured in its breach than the observance and complaints from all sides waxed afterwards so thick and strong that special meetings of the Association had to be held to consider the advisability or otherwise of keeping by the resolution, though so many of its members had acted against it, both in spirit and letter. The Association as a practical body discontinued the resolution Needless to say we view with sorrow and dismay the step taken by the Association with regard to this foreign piecegoods question. It cannot be expected of course that any section of traders should undergo a vicarious sacrifice when all the other merchants are at liberty to place orders with foreign firms. It cannot be repeated however, too often, that the piecegoods trade forms a substantial portion of the trade of India with Great Britain. When the Congress asked, by one of its resolutions passed at the Nagpur session, a boycott of all foreign goods it committed itself unfortunately to a line of action, which apparently was impracticable. What was, however, at the back of minds of the Congress Leaders was the discontinuance at least of the Piecegoods trade with Great Britain. The piecegoods trade of Manchester is a sort of Samson's braid of hair to England. It was not put in so many words, but the real intention was that the efforts of the whole united country should be directed against a continuance of the piecegoods trade of India with Great Britain. Bombay Piecegoods merchants dealing in foreign piecegoods can very well claim the privilege of individual right of action to carry on any trade they like. In this particular case however, they would have rather benefited if they had all united in adhering steadfastly to the Congress resolution. The situation in Bombay with regard to the piecegoods trade is not yet free from clouds, especially with the exchange showing a decidedly weak tendency. If the resolution had been adhered to for six months more a good monsoon would have been effective in clearing off all the old stocks. Placing new orders again at the present juncture is likely to land the piecegoods merchants in a fresh trouble, especially as it is said that importing houses have placed long before large orders at cheap rates on their own account with Manchester. This means that the new orders will be placed at higher rates, and so by the time goods begin to arrive in August or September the piecegoods of our Indian merchants will have to compete with the orders placed by the importing houses. All the commercial and industrial questions at the present juncture are quasi-political, and our Indian piecegoods friends would have been able to contribute materially to the political agitation now going on if they had suspended giving orders for a period of six months more.

Military Expenditure.

It was unfortunate that the Legislative Assembly of the Government of India did not put up a vigorous fight against the heavy military expenditure of the Government of India. The percentage of military expenditure to the total revenue is more than fifty which may be considered an abnormal and almost unique figure. The question of military expenditure was considered by the Brussels Economic Conference. This Conference decided that the first social reform must be a financial reform and should involve the abandonment of all unproductive extraordinary expenditure. The following interesting paragraph is seen in the Report of this Conference:—

"On an average 20 per cent of the national expenditure is still being devoted to the maintenance of armaments and the preparations for war . . . . . the world cannot afford this expenditure"

and in order to make the world realise that it cannot afford armaments. Governments should abandon

"all uneconomical and artificial measures which concealed from the people the true economic situation. Such measures include the artificial cheapening of foodstuffs and the maintenance of rates and charges for Government services on a basis which is insufficient to cover the cost of the services—including in them charges on capital account."

Our readers must be remembering the frantic efforts made by the Government to convince the people last year that the high rate of exchange at which they were aiming would conduce substantially to the cheapening of prices for foodstuffs That rate of exchange has not continued owing to wrong calculations, but it shows how the analysis of the Brussels Economic Conference has proved true with regard to several countries. The Conference went on to observe that

"the country which does not contrive to attain the execution of these principles is doomed beyond hope of recovery."

Will the Government of India and their advisors in the Legislative Assembly bear these pregnant words in their minds? We can only hope that a sterner and more rigid financial conscience has come to roust in Simla with the advent of Lord Reading and that this will prevent the Government of India from continuing their onward march to financial ruin.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 27th May, 1921

M.G. Bengal, Good	4 40
" " Fully Good	4 40
" " Fine	5 15
" No. 1 Comra, Good	5 40
" " " Fully Good	5 90
" " " Fine	6 15
" MG Broach, Good	7 05
" " Fully Good	7 10
" " Fine	7 55
" Scinde, Good	4 25
" " Fully Good	4 78
" " Fine	5 03

Liverpool, 27th May, 1921.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool,	2,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	...
" " Sales of East Indian	200
" " Imports	...

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:-

Mid Americans Spot

Egyptian F G F 8 27 Slow demand		
Sakels		16 50
New York, 11 a. m.	July	13 04
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Oct.	13 83
	Jan.	14 3
New Orleans 10 a. m.	July	12 57
	Oct.	13 32

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 27th May, 1921.

Months	To-day's Prices
May	—8 09—
June	—8 16—
July	—8 37—
August	—8 49—
September	—8 59—
October	—8 68—
November	—8 76—
December	—8 83—
January	—8 87—
February	—8 90—
March	—8 93—
April	—8 96—

Tone: Quiet

Manchester firm limited business yarns inactive

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 27th May, 1921.

Months	To-day's prices
May	15 95—
June	16 65—
July	15 35—
Aug.	15 35—
Sept.	15 35—
Oct.	15 30—
Nov.	15 25—
Dec.	15/30—
Jan.	15/35—
Feb	
Mar	

COPPER.

English Best Selected Copper	—£73
Standard Copper G M B	—£72 5/8
Tin Block	—£172

Liverpool, 31st May, 1921.

Mid American	8.28

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 27th May, 1921

Months	To-day's prices
May	
June	
July	8 31—
Aug	
Sep.	
Oct	8 65—
Nov.	
Dec.	8.79—
Jan.	8-84—
Feb	
Mar	
Apl	

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, 27th May, 1921.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		15,000
Exports to Great Britain		nil
" " to Continent		10,700
Futures at New York	July	12.96
	Oct.	13 70
Futures at New York	Jan	14 17
Spot Cotton at New York		13.15
" " Orleans		11.88
Tone of Spot Cotton:—		
Futures at New Orleans—	July	12 50
	Oct.	13 25
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		6 9 16
Demand Bills		3.88.12
Silver Commercial Bars U. S. Mined		99 1/4
" " " Foreign		78

METALS.

London, 27th May, 1921.

English best Selected Copper	£73 1 2
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£73 15/ 6
Copper Braziers	£113
Yellow Metal	£9 3/4
Hard spelter	£21
Corrugated Sheet	£2

EXCHANGE.

On London, at Paris ... France ... 46 57

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4%, 1960/90	71 3/4
Victory Bonds 4 %,	79 3/8
War Loan 5%, 1929/47	88 9/16
Consols 2 1/2%	47
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%,	36 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2%,	57 1/4
(Sterling Loan) Govt. Securities 3%	50 1/4

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, June-July, 10 1/2

Tone:—

Plantation First Latex Crepe June ... 8 1/2

Tone:—

Steady after flat

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, 31st May, 1921

Stockholm	16 95
Christiania	25 34
Amsterdam	11 29
Switzerland	22 22
Belgium	46 93
Athens	66 50

JAVA SUGAR.

London, 27th May, 1921.

Fine White Java C & F Calcutta	
June, Sellers	25/-
June July Sellers	23/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay	
June-July, Sellers	24/0
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi	
June-July, Sellers	24/3

Tone:—No demand and prices weak.

WHEATS.

London, 27th May, 1921

ROSARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. ...

— — May-June Sellers .. £78

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£14 1/8
Hongkong	£98
National	£40

SEEDS.

London, 27th May, 1921

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold May-June, Sellers Value	£19 1/2
RAPESEED, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship	
RAPESEED, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June, Quoted	£18 3/4
TONE OF RAPESEED:—	
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June fully steady	£19 3 4
TONE OF LINSEED:—	
LINSEED, Argentine (La Plata) May-June Buyers	£16 1/2
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) May-June, sellers	
Shippers asking more	£ 10
TORIA RAPESEED:—May-June, Sellers	£ 20 1/2

THE METAL MERCHANT'S COMPANY.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper

Daily Quotations.

1st June, 1921.

	Per Maund.	Rs. a. p.
Brass	3/4	85 0 0
Do.	1	87 0 0
Do.	1 1/4	87 0 0
Do.	1 1/2	85 8 0
Do.	1 3/4	90 0 0
Do.	2	93 0 0

COPPER RATES.

1st June, 1921.

		Rs. a. p.
Copper	3/4	84 0 0
Do.	1	93 0 0
Do.	1 1/4	103 0 0
Do.	1 1/2	103 0 0
Do.	1 3/4	103 0 0
Do.	2	95 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		
Panch tola Joint	25	0 0
Copper English Bars	56	0 0
Brass Rods	36	0 0
Sheets	54	8 0

(For local markets see page 5.)

Dr. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR

"DIABETES SPECIALIST"

"PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE."

If you are inclined to have a complete and perfect Cure of the wasting "Diabetes", please see details on Saturday's issue of this paper Consult in person for further information to:—

Ghia building Khotwadi Main Road, Opp N. G. Library, Girgaon, Bombay, Consultation Hours:—9 to 10 a.m. and 5 to 7 p.m.

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LITTLE'S PHENYLE DISINFECTANT

PURITY NON-POISONOUS. When used according to Printed Instructions SAFETY

THE BEST DISINFECTANT

For Plague, Smallpox, Enteric Cholera, &c., and Perfect Safeguard against all Contagious and Infectious Diseases.

ADOPTED BY THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT

Indispensible for Household Purposes.

Sold in bottles and 1 & 5 gallon drums.

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SAVINGS BANK

Our "HOME-SAVINGS SAFE" Account Scheme is not only INTERESTING but HIGHLY PROFITABLE to the Public.

Besides promoting and encouraging in your family the habit of thrift and economy, it may bring about results which may surprise you.

Rs 10 saved every month for ten years under this Scheme will amount to Rs 1,600.

Rs 25 saved monthly under this Scheme for 20 years will gather for you and your family a fortune of Rs 11,000

NO Savings Bank Account can bring you this VALUE for your SAVINGS

For further particulars apply to:—

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Managing Director.

"ECONOMY"

Says the dictionary means "Judicious Management" and the results to be accomplished by the liberal use of

PASTEX

Are An Epitome of "Judicious Management"

THE MODERN WAY

To Restore your old and Faded Apparel Equal to new is

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It Requires no Boiling no Worry and above all Does not Stain the Hands every household should therefore

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As. 10 per Packet

Special Rate for trade

THE

Shri Krishna Stores,

Company, Limited.

KRISHNA BUILDING,

HORNBY ROAD, FORT,

BOMBAY.

WICKLESS

BLUE FLAME OIL STOVES

Always-in-Stock with one, two and three Burners with and without legs.

(1) Far Superior to any Stove with Wick

(2) No Soot or smell because Wickles,

(3) Most Economical because no Wick.

(4) Safest because No Pump.

(5) Takes Inferior Kerosine Oil and

(6) Produces a Powerful Blue Flame.

(7) Costs Less, Give More Heat & Last Longer than Stoves with Wick.

Also large and small coal and wood cooking ranges.

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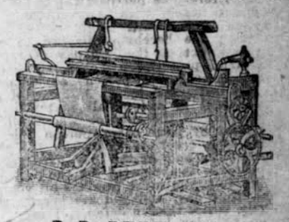
CLUBWALLA & Co.

Bery's Automatic Hand Loom



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CALCUTTA.

is capable of weaving three timesmore cloth than ordinary Looms on account of automatic motions.

Price Rs. 250.

Bery's Hand Spinning Machine is free from mechanical defects and thus produces finer and better yarn, Price Rs. 15.

POSTAGE Rs. 3/

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Disintegrators, Oil and Steam Engines and Boilers, Workshop Machinery generally in stock

B. D. BERY & Co.,

43, Ripon Street, CALCUTTA.

ONLY FROM FRESH STOCK.

FLUGEL

SODAWATER MACHINES.

Saccharine 550

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are cured without operation.

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152, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

SATURDAY, June 4.

King's Birthday—Bank Holiday.

MONDAY, June 6.

Result of the Inter. Arts Examination, University Hall, 1 p.m.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The office of the G. Ward District Congress Committee has been removed from to-day from Kumbarwada to 4/18 Khandkes Building Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar.

PROF. PATWARDHAN CIRCUS.

The above Indian Circus will give their performances at Madanpur Improvement Trust Maidan (next to Salvation Army Head Quarters). They will begin to-night.

WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the council of management of the G. Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-day at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the office of the committee (4/18 Khandres Building Lady Jamshedji Road Dadar.)

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. G. S. Arundale, of National University, Madras will lecture in English at the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, this evening at 7 p.m. (S.T.) on "National Education for India" illustrated by Magic Lantern. The lecture is open to the public.

ARCHITECTURAL STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

The first general meeting of the official year of the Architectural Students' Association will be held at the Sir J. J. School of Art, Hornby Road, on the 2nd June at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) when election of new members will take place and the President Mr. Claude Batley will deliver his presidential address.

SILVER JUBILEE CELEBRATION.

By the League of the Sacred Heart, St. Andrew's Church, Bandra, on Friday the 3rd instant.

Solemn High Mass at 6-30 a.m. with Exposition of the Bl. Sacrament.

Solemn Benediction at 7 p.m. with sermon by His Grace, the Arch. Bishop of Bombay.

FOUND DEAD ON RAILWAY LINE.

Dhunda Ganji, residing at Curry Road and employed in the G. I. P. Railway workshop at Parel, used to travel by local trains from Curry Road to Parel. On Tuesday morn, he was found lying dead on the railway lines at Curry Road station and blood was coming out of his head. No one saw him being knocked down.

At an inquest held on his body by the Coroner yesterday a verdict of death caused by his having been knocked down by a train of the G. I. P. Railway, was returned.

A PATHAN STABS HIS BROTHER.

It appears that one Shidanshah Zabeuin, a Pathan, was employed as a night watchman at Vickers' Motor Garage at Sandhurst Road. On Tuesday night at about 8-30 his brother Acamdin Khan came there and a quarrel took place between the two brothers over some money. In the quarrel the brothers came from words to blows when Acamdin took out a knife and inflicted a number of serious stabs on his brother. He then ran away and the Police removed the injured brother to the J. J. Hospital where he is lying in a precarious condition.

Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalwad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday took down his dying deposition.

SHAHAPUR EDUCATION SOCIETY.

A general meeting of the citizens of Shahapur (District Thana) was held on the 15th May to consider how the deficiency of English education at the place could be made up and after some discussion an Education Society to be known as the Shahapur Education Society was formed with Mr. B. B. Parekh as President and Messrs. Gujar and D. C. Nadkarni as Joint Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers.

Persons sympathising with the cause of education are requested to help the promoters of the Society by joining it as Members (paying Re. 1 per month) or life Member (Rs. 100) or Patrons (Rs. 500).

BOMBAY PRESS OWNERS' ASSOCIATION

The Secretary of the Bombay Press Owners' Association have telegraphed to the Chairman, Press Committee, Simla, that this Association is of opinion that the Press Act of 1910 should be abolished as it deprives the people of their natural rights and checks the healthy growth of national life.

C. P. CONGRESS WORKERS' ACTIVITIES

(From a Correspondent)

JUBBULPORE, May 28.

Mr Verma, Dr. Nakhre and Mr. Tajuddin on deputation from the Provincial Congress Committee visited Hoshangabad, Seoni, Mulva and Harda and conferred with local workers and addressed mass meetings at each place. They reached Narsinghpur on the 27th. Workers from the whole district met in Conference. Work was distributed. The District was divided into *tahsils* and circles. Tahsil officers were appointed with instructions to start immediately for the interior. Rules for election and allotments of seats for the District Committee were made. In the evening a largely attended public meeting was held, when speeches were made.

THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 1.

A feeble advance of monsoon has occurred in the south of the Peninsula but the Bay current has been less active. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Malabar and local in Burma west United Provinces, Mysore and south-east Madras. A few falls also occurred in Benga, Orissa, Chota Nagpur and Kashmir. The chief amounts are:—Moulmein two inches, Lashio, Dimrugarh and Sibsagar one, Chittagong and Barisal one and a half, Darjeeling and Mukteswar one, Mussoorie three-quarters, Bangalore a half, Calicut two, Mangalore and Coimbatore one, Trichinopoly two.

Forecast:—Diminution in Kashmir.

There was a fire on 30th May at Keyyutopa, inhabited by workmen, near Pudupet, resulting in the death of a child, and loss of property valued about a thousand rupees.

BOMBAY MARKETS

COTTON

Bombay, June 1.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach July-August at Rs. 340½ and gradually advanced to Rs. 340 1/2. At this time the Japanese Houses came in the Bazar to sell and the Bazar declined to Rs. 341½ which was the rate at 3 p.m. The market finally closed at Rs. 342. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 344 and closed at Rs. 348.

Our market for ready cotton remains firm with demand both from Japan Shippers and local mills. About Rs. 10,000 are reported to have changed hands yesterday.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 p.m.)

Bombay, 1st June, 1921.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach July/August,	...	348
Fully Good Bengal July,	...	250
Fine Comra's ... July,	...	303 1/2
" " September,	...	318

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 1st June, 1921.

F. G. Broach July August,	...	346
Fully Good Bengal July,	...	248
Fine Comra's July,	...	300
" " September,	...	314

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, 1st June, 1921.

Description	Super-Fine	F. Good	Good,
M.G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	270	255	240
M.G. Comra's No. 4	315	305	290
M.G. Central P. No. 1	345	335	320
M.G. Central P. No. 2	340	320	305
M.G. Broach	335	325	310
Southerns 7	353	345	330

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 31st May, 1921.

Cotton	10383	Bales
Wheat	27335	Cwts
Linseed	4278	"
Rape, etc.	234	"
Gingellyseed	1183	"
Poppyseed	253	"
Groundnuts	2639	"
Castorseed	1537	"
Rice	971 9	"
Myrabollams	23 8	"
Cottonseed	19304	"
Mowraseed	Nil	"
Gram	5882	"
Juvar	3039	"
Masur	1296	"
Barley	176	"
Bajra	2484	"
Coal	1297	Tons

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations Bazaar Rates

630 p.m. 1st June, 1921. Bazaar Terms	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready			
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 —	67	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	67	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla —	71	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi —	11	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore —	11	0	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore —	12	8	0
Linseed, Brown Bold —	13	8	0
Linseed, Brown Thin —	12	0	0
Teelseed, White 85-15 —	78	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 —	74	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 —	70	0	0
Teelseed, Black —	60	0	0
Poppyseed, White —	14	4	0
Groundnuts —	68	0	0
Mowraseed —	7	0	0
Barley —	47	0	0
Castorseed —	47	0	0
Vaz Cantton Seeds Ready delivery	4	0	0
Forward	**Rs.**	**a.**	**p.**
Wheat May —			—
Wheat June-July —			—
Wheat Sept. —			—
Wheat Oct.-Nov. —			—
Linseed May —			—
Linseed Sept. —	15	2	0
Linseed Dec. —			—
Rapeseed April-May —			—
Rapeseed June-July —			—
Teelseed Gajar 85/15 Dec. Jan.			—
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec. Jan.			—
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec. Jan.			—
Wheat June-July —			—
Wheat Aug.-Sept. —			—
Wheat Oct. Nov. —			—
Linseed Sept. —			—
Linseed Dec. —			—

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 1st June, 1921.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic —	1-3 1/4
Bank Demand —	1-3 9/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s —	1-3 5/8
Fcs. Demand —	285
American Dollars —	407
Hongkong Dollars —	200
Shanghai —	269
Japan —	192
Singapore —	182

Market:—Steady

MONEY AHD SHARE MARKET.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Bombay, June 1.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 30-3-0.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 91-5-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/3 5/16.
D. D. on London 1/3 11/32.
3 M/st D. A. O.
D. D. on Paris Fres. 290
3 M/sp D. A. Fres. 325.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 192.
60 D/st D. P. Rs. 186.
American Cross rate Dol. 3.87½.
Paris Cross rate Fres. 46.80.
London Silver spot D. 33d.
London Silver forward D. 33-3/8d.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 87-8.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-21 100-4.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 75.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 96.
3½ per cent. Paper 61.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 65.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930 96.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 65.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 65.

SHARES.

The market was closed to-day.

TILAK UNIVERSITY.

EXAMINATION RESULTS.

The following are the names of the successful candidates of the Entrance Examination.

POONA CENTRE.

Agashe Shankar Narnar, Athave Bhaskar Vishnu, Apte Ramchandra Dattatraya Aradhye Hari Anna, Inamdar Kalyan Govind, Inamdar Hari Abaji, Alvatkar Narhar Shamrao, Oak Laxman Balvant, Karmarkar Nagesh Gopal, Karandikar Dhundiraj Shankar, Karandikar Ramkrishna Janardan Karambelkar Ganesh Ramchandra, Kanade Divakar Khanderao, Kanade Madhav Dattatraya, Kalgaonkar Vishnu Shankar, Kulkarni Gunvant Anant, Kulkarni Gopal Digambar, Kulkarni Tryambak Vaman, Kulkarni Dattatraya Narayan, Kulkarni Dhondo Krishna, Kulkarni Pandharinath Keshav Kulkarni Pandharinath Rangnath Kulkarni Vithral Narayan, Ketkar Anant Mahadeo, Keskar Ganpat Sadashiv, Kelkar Vinayak Moreshwar, Kotasthane Gangadhar Shankar, Khedgikar Vyankatesh Bhavanrao, Gujarathi Shankar Bhukandas, Gokhale Vyankatesh Yeshwant, Gosavi Vishnu Krishnarao, Gole Ganesh Mahadeo, Ghare Hari Shripad, Ghotikar Shrinivas Abaji, Chitnis Shriram Deorao, Jog Mahadeo Ranganath, Jog Sadashiv Narayan, Joglekar Vishnu Raghunath, Joshi Chintaman Govind, Joshi Dattatraya Pandurang, Joshi Narhar Mahadeo, Joshi Balaji Rajaram, Takavekar Bhau Gopal, Takalkar Dattatraya Sitaram, Tilak Krishnaji Hari Tankasale Gopal Ramchandra, Tankasale Sitaram Ramchandra, Dokhale Laxman Shivram, Doshi Ratanchand Hirachand, Dhavle Gopal Ganesh, Tendolkar Ganpat Naravan, Deodhar Dattatraya Nagesh, Deshmukh Vishnu Dhonddeo, Desai Ganesh Gopal, Dehadray Mudgal Balvant, Dharwarkar Hanamant Govind, Naik Bhaskar Savalaram, Patwardhan Balkrishna Keshav, Parchure Vishnu Kashinath, Patil Appa Yedgonda, Patil Vishram Hari, Pimputkar Ganesh Sadashiv, Pendse Gopal Vinayak, Phatak Jagannath Manohar, Phatak Dattatraya Hari, Badve Prabhakar Ramchandra, Barsode Narayan Sitaram, Biyani Balkrishna Gangaram, Bopardikar Vishwanath Ranganath, Bhat Vithal Ramchandra, Bhatvadekar Uddhav Vaman, Bhilavadikar Bhau Vinayak, Bhosekar Anant Ganesh, Manohar Pandurang Balvant, Mahabal Balkrishna Vinayak, Mahabal Moreshwar Vinayak, Mate Yeshwant Saskar, Mugdal Vaman Hanamant, Mendni Narayan Keshav, Ranade Krishnaji Vasudeo, Ranade Madhav Ganesh, Ranade Raghunath Vishwanath, Raravikar Hayagriv Raghavendra, Luman Bal krishna Keto, Vathare Madhav Narayan, Vadadekar Dattatraya Narsinh, Vadekar Chintaman Govind, Vani Damodar Govind, Shinde Bajirao Jagadeorao, Shaikh Nijam Uddin Dawalbhai Sathe Yeshwant Moreshwar, Subhedar Yeshwant Balwant, Suryawanshi Bhau Daji, Sonar Laxman Balwant, Sohoni Dinkar, Mahadev, Hanamsagar Dattatreya Keshav, Haribal Timmu Tammanacharya, Hasabnis Vankatesha Keshav, Kshirsagar Ganesh Mahadev, Abjulpurkar Venkatesha Gopal, Dalvi Hari Tukaram, Mule Babu Narhar, Naik Bindu Madhao Shrinivas, Gujar Kesho Mangaldas, Datar Subrao Narayanrao, Gokhale Yeshvant Vasudeo, Hukeri Kalyan Anantrao.

BOMBAY CENTRE.

Adawadkar Udhav Pralhad, Karnataki Shankar Purshotam, Khandalekar Vasant Bhikaji, Gujar Sundardas Kashidas, Joshi Vithnu Mahadev Datar Madhsudan Ramchandra, Damle Dattatreya Mahadev, Dixit Ramchandra Gopal, Deshmukh Narhar Moreshwar, Nagparkar Madhav Parsuram, Nithali Namdev Ganpat, Pathar Vishnu Ramchandra, Padhye Naresh Gangadhar, Patil Bhawanishankar K., Phadke Nagesh Pandurang, Bawre Vinayak Narayan, Marathe Keshav Narayan Limaye Yeshwant Ganesh, Verty Shantaram Vamanrao, Vani Gopal Harchand, Shirodkar Meghasham Dattatreya, Sahasrabudhe Krishna V., Sathe Shivram Keshav, Sant Atmaram Gangadhar, Shet Balkrishna Motiram, Herlekar Vithal Ramchandra, Apte Laxman Waman.

DHARWAR CENTRE.

Bhujale Shridhar S., Kadalgekar G. R., Manjrekar Hanmant Madhav, Manjrekar R. J., Shenvi Vithal Govind.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

For the examination, 215 appeared, out of whom 139 passed.

Poona 159, 162. Bombay 39 pass the school Final Examination.

Poona 161, is given a certificate in English History and Mathematics.

Numbers in Halies pass with distinction Poona 68, Poona 15 top the list in English Dharwar 15, Poona 151 top the list in II language Bombay 15, Bombay 35 top the list in Mathematic Bombay 15 Poona 150 top the list in History Bombay 15 Poona 68 top the list in Total.

INTER ARTS.

FIRST CLASS.

Agashe Narayen Shridher.

SECOND CLASS.

Karnik Vasant Bhagwant, Velankar Dattatraya Gangadhar.

PASS CLASS.

Dandekar Dattaraya Ganesh, Hebikar Shrinivas Tammacharya, Purdheh Digamber Gajanan.

Vakil Champaklal Ishwarlal.

INTER (SCIENCE.)

SECOND CLASS.

Vinze Laxman Govind

PASS CLASS.

Samant Vasudeo Jagannath

B. E. (CIVIL.)

SECOND CLASS.

Kane Shridhar Purushottam, Kelkar Sakharam Trimbak, Khuodas M.A., Gangadharam L., Mudhi Trinimal Shrinivasam.

B. L. (MECHANICAL.)

SECOND CLASS.

Joshi Gopal Anant, Patwardhan [illegible]

DR. CHOLKAR'S CASE.

CONCLUSION OF DEFENCE ADDRESS.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, May 31.

In Dr. Cholkar's sedition case, Mr. Abhyankar further argued that during the cross-examination of Kamat, Pradhan's and Gajanafarulli's notes which were produced before the Court very late, were in their respective possession. The notes should have been produced and kept in the custody of the Court earlier. Mr. Abhyankar further showed several passages which were not corroborative, but they were contradictory, misleading and full of admissions. Several words found no place in the notes of the police reporters and such omissions would have been filled in by substituting words of their own and this clearly shows that there was a conspiracy of police reporters against the accused.

The Court rose for the day.

GURU NANAK COLLEGE.

NATIONALISATION FUNCTIONS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, May 31.

Functions connected with the nationalisation of the Guru Nanak College at Gujranwala ended yesterday. It is stated that the total collections in cash and promise, amount to about twenty thousand, and that Prof. Ruchiram Sahni, formerly of the Government College, Lahore, will be Honorary Professor of Applied Chemistry in the College.

In bringing the proceedings to a close Lala Lajpat Rai congratulated the Khalsa College Committee on the step they had taken in nationalising the College, the object of which was to make their young men independent of Government service.

INCENDIARISM IN KUMAUN FORESTS.

74 P. C. OF AREA BURNT DOWN.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, May 31.

A communiqué states:—The outbreak of incendiarism in forests on the hills of Kumaun and Garhwal has been extraordinarily widespread, although full information is not available. As yet, it is estimated certainly 50 per cent. and as much as 74 per cent. of the area of our forests in the hills of Kumaun and Garhwal and upper portions of the Bhabar divisions, have been burnt. The damage done is most serious in "Chir" regeneration areas, where young growth up to about 15 years of age gets scorched and if fire be very fierce, the mother trees may also die. Many animals and birds have been destroyed. Rewards have been offered, and one arrest has been made.

LABOUR CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

1,000 LADIES ENLISTED AS MEMBERS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, May 31.

The list of members of the Lahore City Congress Committee includes about one thousand ladies, who have been enlisted chiefly through the efforts of Mrs. Sarala Devi Chaudhrani.

A DARBHANGA DEPARTURE.

MUNICIPAL ACTIVITY.

(Associated Press.)

PATNA, June 1.

What appears to be a new departure in the Municipal activity is reported from Darbhanga, where at a special meeting of the Municipal Commissioners with Mr. Adit Prasad Sinha, Member of the Legislative Assembly, presiding resolutions were passed expressing regret at the conduct of the Home Member in allowing Dr. Gour to introduce the Intermarriage Bill, expressing desire to vehemently oppose and resentment at the conduct of Dr. Gour in having introduce it. Report of the meeting does not show whether the members of all communities supported the resolutions, though the first resolution is worded as unanimously resolved.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 1.

There was slightly more business passing in the coal share market, Karanpura being in request. Jutes were fairly steady and a fair amount of business was put through. In the miscellaneous section a fair number of Dunbar Cotton changed hands, closing slightly easier. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Baraboni 13-4, Bhulanbararee 40-12, Ghusick 24-4, Industry 16-4, Jainty Central 16-8, Karanpura Development 23-4, Katras Jherria 109, Kalapahari 16.

Jute:—Albion 235, Cum Divd, Anglo India (pref) 100, Alexandra 223, Aliance 363, Auckland 207, Belvedere 310, Budge Budge 337, Century 7-12, Dalhousie 335 and 345, Gort Gloster 670, Hooghly 61-8 s.l., Howrah 29-12, Howrah (deb) 80-0, Kamarhatty 600, Kinnison 780, Lansdowne 231, New Central 425, Northbrook 46-12, Reliance 30, Standard 348, Waverley 8-6.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo Oriental Navigation 20-4 s.l., Assam Saw Mills 7-12, British India Corporation 10-10, Burmah Finance and Mining 7, Calcutta Oil and Cake 8-4, Dunbar Cotton 380, Indian Iron and Steel (new) 31 discount, Kesoram Cotton 15-6, Nehapiet Jute Press 5-12, Tata Industrial Bank 1-4 discount and par and 0-8-0 prem and small odd lots.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 61-8 and small lots were done at Rs. 62. War Bonds short loans at 100-6 and 1925 at 100-6 and 1928 at 100-6 per cent.

Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic Transfer one shilling three and three sixteenth pence [illegible]

THE AFGHAN BOGEY.

"NOT PREPARED TO ACCEPT ANY FOREIGN SWAY."

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, June 1.

In his concluding signed article in the "Bande Mataram" on the Afghan Bogey, Lala Lajpat Rai writes:—"Hindu Muslim relation (friendship) should be so firm and consolidated that Hindus should prefer Muslims to all other nations in the world and similarly the Indian Mussaimans should prefer Hindus to all others, be they Muslims or non-Muslims. He has no reason to doubt that Muslim Nationalists do not desire the Amir's rule in India. The duty of the Hindus is clear in this matter. As far as they believe in the principle of Non-Co-operation they cannot help Government of India, but in case of some settlement with it the Non-Cooperation would not be a binding upon them. If ever the British Government were so weakened that some other foreign Power were to overpower if the Hindus would have to think what to do, because they would not like to see India under any foreign power or nation. He will not hesitate in saying that though he will accept Indian Muslim's political ascendancy, yet he is not prepared to accept any foreign sway, whether Muslim or non-Muslim."

ROWDISM IN COURT COMPOUND.

POLICEMEN HOOT THE MAGISTRATE

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, May 31.

It may be remembered that yesterday the Chief Presidency Magistrate convicted Yakub Sahib, a constable, for assaulting an under-trial prisoner, and this incident created some excitement among policemen this morning. When His Worship Mr. Lobo, Chief Presidency Magistrate, was going to court a large number of policemen both in uniform and mufti, it is reported, collected themselves in the compound behind the court and shouted "aye, aye" and hooted the Magistrate. Two stones were also thrown at him, but unfortunately they did not hit him. The Court Inspector soon dispersed the men.

PIROJPUR NATIONAL SCHOOL CASE.

10 TEACHERS AND PUPILS CONVICTED

CALCUTTA, May 31.

The judgment in the Pirojpur National School case was delivered yesterday by a Deputy Magistrate sent from Barisal. In this case the headmaster and twelve others, teachers and students, of the National School, stood charged with assaulting a servant of a Deputy Magistrate. The trying Magistrate gave the benefit of doubt and acquitted the headmaster and the two little boys, aged 12 and 10 respectively. Of the remaining ten accused, four were fined Rs. 30 each, in default three weeks' simple imprisonment, and the remaining six fined Rs. 15 each, in default one week's simple imprisonment.

All convicted men preferred going to jail, but the guardians of seven of them deposited the fine, in spite of their protests. The remaining three students, aged about 16, 15 and 12 respectively, went to jail.

CALCUTA PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 31.

The annual meeting of the Calcutta Prisoners' Aid Society, which was founded in 1907, was held this afternoon, Mr. Justice Rankin presiding. The annual report, which was adopted, showed that last year the Society helped 206 men against 161 in the previous year. Of these two were Europeans, one Chinaman and rest Indians. Of the two Europeans, one was sent to Bombay and the other to England. Eighty-two prisoners were admitted into the Society's workshop.

NAINITAL GOVT. SCHOOL STRIKE.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, May 31.

The "Leader" says almost all Nainital Government school-boys struck yesterday when they were flogged on their refusal to comply with the headmaster's orders, demanding an unconditional apology before they could consult their guardians.

PATILS' CONFERENCE.

A meeting of the Poona District Reception Committee was held on Sunday, the 29th instant, at Poona. The audience was above three hundred. Mr. Kalbhor, M. L. C., took the chair. Mr. Narayanrao Powar explained the objects of the proposed Bombay Presidency Conference to a meeting of the Patils.

The Burmah Oil Co. has declared a dividend of four shillings per share free of income tax, making thirty per cent. for the year. The new issue of three million sterling at eight per cent. preference is announced.

Sudden death has occurred of Professor Andrew Smith, second master of the Martiniere College, who was on his way to Madras for his vacation and succumbed to heat stroke in the train. Professor Smith was formerly Principal of the Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.

A Mussoorie correspondent says the place is begrimmed with smoke from forest fires, which have been raging for the last ten days. There has been no loss of life or property.

The Maharaja of Mysore has been pleased to appoint Risaldar Lakshman Rao as [illegible] Mysore Horse, vice Comman-

SPORTING NEWS.

DERBY RESULT.

WON BY HUMORIST

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 1. (3-25 p.m.).

The Derby result is as follows:—

HUMORIST	1
CRAIG AN ERAN	2
LEMONORA	3

CRICKET IN ENGLAND

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 27.

Middlesex beat Warwick by 122 runs.

Gloucester beat Leicester by 153 runs.

Cambridge University beat Yorkshire by 123 runs.

Essex beat Derby by an innings and 75 runs.

Hampshire drew with Lancashire.

AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

HUNTER WINS CHAMPIONSHIP.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 27.

In the final of the Amateur Golf Championship, Hunter (Walmer) beat Graham (Liverpool) 12 up and 11 to play. Hunter is a postal employee and the son of a Deal Professional. Graham was the Captain of Oxford at Golf in 1905.

A RECORD DEFEAT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 27.

Graham's defeat is a record for the Amateur Championship Final. The course was drenched with rain overnight, and it was raining when the players drove off, but it cleared up later. Graham did not win a hole until the eleventh. He further reduced his deficit at the thirteenth and then Hunter went ahead again and at the end of the first round of eighteen holes, held an overwhelming lead of nine holes, and won the 19th and 21st. Graham staved off the defeat by halving the next three holes.

A feature of the play was Hunter's long approaches which stopped a few inches from the hole. On the other hand, Graham was driving excellently, but was putting overstrongly, several times lipping the hole.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

The following matches have been arranged this week in preparation for the Bombay Gymkhana:—

HARWOOD LEAGUE ENGAGEMENTS.

This evening at 5-30 on the Oval (South End)—Colours vs. Whites.

Teams:—

Colours—E. Bradley (Capt.), Whitney, Liddington, Osborne, Jakob, Bradley P., Hepburn, Collett, Davis, Brittain and Hardcastle.

Whites.—Morley-Fox (Capt.), King, Bourne, Hingeley, Firth, Souter, Eitherington, Gillespie, Horley, Paton and Harvey.

Referee.—Mr. James McGrath.

Saturday, June 4th at 5-30 p.m.— Versus Y. M. C. A. on the Cooperage.

HOCKEY IN BANGALORE

CHALLENGE SHIELD SEMI-FINAL.

BANGALORE, June 1.

The Challenge Shield Hockey tournament semi-final played between the St. Joseph College Club and 20th Ammunition Column resulted in a win for the club by 3 goals to nil.

THE ZOO COLLECTIONS.

NEW ADDITIONS.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. H. P. Mody presiding. The committee considered a letter from the Municipal Commissioner reporting that he sanctioned the purchase of 1 Zebra (female, half grown) for Rs. 1000, 1 water buck for Rs. 900, 1 spotted Hayaena for Rs. 500, 1 pair of spur winged geese for Rs. 1,500, 1 pair of African spur fowl for Rs. 50 and 1 pair of African guinea fowl for Rs. 75, from Mr. E. W. Harper who had brought a large collections of from East Africa. The animals are, the Commissioner added, interesting specimens and with the exception of the Zebra have never been exhibited in the gardens uptil now. The total cost of Rs. 2,675, would be met from the grant under Section VIII, Zoo collection (a) purchase of Animals.

The committee recorded the letter.

The Commissioner submitted another letter to the Committee, referring to a Corporation resolution, regarding the construction of a Cold Storage Plant at the Arthur Crawford Market at an increased cost of Rs. 76,948-6-5. The Lightfoot Refrigeration Co. Ltd., of London had given a quotation and the total cost of carrying out the whole scheme would come to Rs. 1,72,338. He, therefore, proposed to accept the quotation. He also requested the sanction of the Corporation to a further grant of Rs. 45,000, being made from the Loan Funds to meet the excess over the Budget provision.

The Committee approved of the Commissioner's proposal and sanctioned the excess amount.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, June 2, 1921.

ANTIQUATED SHIBBOLETHS.

Mr. Gandhi in his article in "Young India" about his interviews with the Viceroy wrote: "But at the end of all the long discussions, I am more than ever convinced that our salvation rests solely upon our own effort. His Excellency can only help or hinder. I am sanguine enough to think that he will help. We must redouble our efforts to go through our programme." His Excellency the Viceroy has not taken long to acquaint an expectant public with his own view about the interviews. The dinner given to him by the Chelmsford Club afforded him an opportunity of doing so; and, having carefully gone through the speech he delivered on the occasion, we cannot think of a better commentary on it than the words of Mr. Gandhi which we have quoted. The "graceful and eloquent speech" of Mr. Shafi need not detain us long. It was characteristic of the man who, whether we have regard to his antecedents or his mediocre mental equipment, is incapable of understanding the realities of the situation. There is, however, one remark he made which we think he himself and his bureaucratic and Moderate friends would do well to ponder over. "When we compare the conditions obtaining in this country with what is going on in parts of the European Continent, when we remember the blood turmoil which is at present shaking Ireland, so to speak, to its very foundations, nay, when we contemplate the ferment which is going on in the very heart of the Empire," he said, "we have every ground for optimism." If Mr. Shafi had seriously searched for the cause of India's immunity from violence, he would have realised with Mr. Sastri that, if the unrest in India has hitherto been quiet and peaceful, it is so thanks to Mr. Gandhi's movement which, Mr. Shafi, in his thoughtlessness, describes as suicidal. The essence of the Non-Cooperation movement, as we have repeatedly emphasised, is non-violence and Non-Cooperators are determined to see that this fundamental characteristic of the movement is strictly maintained at whatever cost and a striking demonstration of this determination is contained in the joint statement recently issued by Messrs. Shaukat Ali and Mahomed Ali. For, the Non-Cooperators realise that the success of their movement depends entirely on its non-violent character. More, they realise that non-violent Non-Cooperation is a more potent weapon than any that has yet been wielded by a subject nation to regain its liberty and they have no doubt as to its efficacy. They, therefore, regard the situation with cheerful confidence. The danger of the present situation lies in the prevailing provocative policy of the Government—a fact which the advocates and organisers of "anti-revolutionary leagues" have not imagination enough to see.

To return to the Viceroy's speech. It is futile at this time of day to dilate on the circumstances which brought about the interviews between his Excellency and Mr. Gandhi. It is evident from his Excellency's explanation of these circumstances that he was desirous of seeing Mr. Gandhi but that an antiquated and, in the present case, absurd convention prevented his Excellency from sending for Mr. Gandhi. We say meaningless advisedly, because Lord Reading has come to India with the declared intention of hearing all sides and, having regard to his declared intention, it was expected of him that he would rise above meaningless conventions of this kind and take the earliest opportunity of summoning the accredited representatives of the people. However, let that pass. Lord Reading's concern, in the speech, was to emphasise certain propositions which he thinks are established beyond the possibility of doubt. "First," he said, "is the fundamental principle of British rule in India. I suppose there is no one, there is no section of the British community, I am sure, who would dispute the proposition that here in India there can be no trace and must be no trace of racial inequality. No one can study the problems of India without realising at the outset that there is some suspicion, and perhaps at the present moment, some misunderstanding between us. Well, I am convinced that whatever may be thought by our Indian friends not present in this room I do not refer to those present, because they are conscious of the contrary—I say we do not for a moment indulge in any notions of racial superiority or predominance. I think this is axiomatic of British Rule although I am perfectly prepared to admit that there may be undoubtedly certain questions with which I am striving to make myself familiar in which there will be an opportunity for putting this equality on a firmer basis than it at present exists, and, as a corollary, scientifically considered it is not a separate proposition, and I am sure that it will command from you as wholehearted a support as the proposition which I have just enunciated, I say that there cannot be and must never be humiliation under the British Rule of any Indian, because he is an Indian." No words could be more emphatic and more welcome. We fully appreciate the earnestness and sincerity of purpose which animates these words. But the principles which Lord Reading emphasises are not new. These are principles which we have been told, time and again, have always informed the policy of British administration in India. That there should be an occasion for an assurance in respect of them is the measure of the failure of British rule in India. When his Excellency speaks of the humiliation of Indians, he evidently refers to the Punjab atrocities. In regard to this also assurances, so far as words go, have not been wanting. What has been lacking is action suiting the words that would alone be the guarantee against future wrongs as well as reparation for the past. Lord Reading, we are glad to see, has a clear perception of this. For, he said: "And I would add one further proposition, which I believe is as true as either of those to which I have given utterance, and which found support from you, that we British people in India and those also in our own country must realise that we have much suspicion to disperse, many misunderstandings to banish from amongst us, and that in truth the essence to my mind of co-operation between us and Indians is that we should convince them by our actions, which will accord with our thoughts and intentions, that we honestly and sincerely mean what we have said with regard to India." These are fine and courageous words—words which no previous Viceroy has had vision and statesmanship enough to utter. We have no doubt Lord Reading himself will not fail to convince our countrymen by his own actions, which will, according to his own lights, accord with his thoughts and intentions. He is determined to help us and will without doubt try to help us.

But, unfortunately, the lights even of Lord Reading are too dim for the immediate purpose of India. He, too, has not yet grasped the full significance of the dominant issue. For he said: "*We* believe that *in the end* we shall satisfy Indians and bring them to sympathetic cooperation and goodwill with us working for that great purpose which lies before us *to lead India* to that high destiny, which is in store for it, *when it becomes the partner in our Empire*, when India shall have obtained that place and risen to those heights which the imagination of man in my judgment is as yet incapable of comprehending, when India shall have obtained that place among the Councils of the Empire which will enable her to exert her influence upon the Councils of the world" (The italics are ours). Well, our countrymen have no desire to be *led* by others to a high destiny "in the end". The Non-cooperation movement is emphatically not a movement of negation. It is, above all, a great constructive movement. It means simply this that India has determined to shape her destiny in her own way—to stand erect among the nations of the world so that she may serve humanity. As Tagore says, this national movement is "no one of sulky passivity but a great reorganisation of the national life, and the mass of all classes of the people are behind it, only a few sophisticated ones—victims of a denationalized education—try to stand aside." And the mass of people are behind it because to them the present state of things, despite the much-vaunted "Reforms", is intolerable beyond measure. An Indian feels himself to be humiliated, whether he is in his own country or in any part of the Empire, because he is subject to the British Parliament or British Democracy who arrogantly claim to determine the time when and stages by which his country is to attain full responsible government. No palliatives, no removal of traces of racial inequality in detail could make him feel his humiliation the less until the root cause—his dependence—was removed and he took his place as equal of an Englishman, a Canadian a French or an American. Britain had a splendid opportunity of binding the heart of every Indian to herself by making India an equal partner with her after the war. She has all but lost that opportunity and India has lost all faith in Britain. And the result of this loss of faith is that India has found her own strength and now stands erect before all the world—mistress of her own destiny. British statesmen are living in a fool's paradise if they imagine that any self-respecting Indian will a day longer continue to be fed on the prospects of a distant day when his country will be *"led to that high destiny, which is in store for it, when it becomes the partner in our Empire, when it has attained its full development* etc . . .". With due deference to his Excellency's judgment we must point out to him that if he is sincerely desirous of helping India, the sooner he discards these antiquated shibboleths the better. These shibboleths are an insult to the intelligence and patriotism of every Indian. If India cannot be an equal partner of the Empire to-day, well—India has no need of this Empire. As Mr. Valabbhai Patel said in his presidential address at Broach: "Of this much we are certain to-day that if we could get full freedom with the Empire, the connection is desirable, but if that is not possible we should have our freedom at the risk of that connection. If the British connection must go some day, the British people will have to thank themselves for it not us." On this matter the determination of the people is unshaken and unshakeable. There can be, there must be, compromise in matters of detail such as external defence and vested interests of Britishers. But on the dominant issue of Swaraj there can be no compromise. Lord Reading was right when he said that there is a true bond of sympathy between Britishers and Indians. There are no people more anxious to retain their association with the British than our countrymen. But that association must be on terms of perfect mutual equality—now and immediately. If the British people are selfish and narrow-minded enough to continue to treat India in the well-meaning but patrionising manner that is indicated in Lord Reading's speech, they must be prepared for a rude awakening. Britain has no time to lose. . . . Meanwhile, the programme of the Indian National Congress will be proceeded with with redoubled efforts. For, freedom's battle once begun, there can be no turning back, whatever the sacrifices.

Notes of the Day.

Gandhi: The Greatest Man on Earth To-day.

In the latest (May) number of "The Venturer," a bright little journal edited by Mr. Gilbert Thomas and Miss Hilda M. Howsin, the report of an interview with Dr. Rabindranath Tagore is published in the course of which the following estimate of Mr. Gandhi by the poet appears:—

"The thing that is to me so wonderful, the thing that is so touchingly beautiful, so significant of the fundamental spirituality of our people, is their devotion to Gandhi. All the intellectual subtleties, and expediencies, the trained eloquences that serve the successful modern statesman go for nothing with them. They follow Gandhi implicitly, and for one reason only—that they believe him to be a saint. To see a whole nation of different races, of differing temperaments and ideals, joining hands to follow a saint, that is a modern miracle, and only possible in India. I do not agree with Gandhi in many things, but I give him my utmost reverence and admiration. He is not only the greatest man in India, he is the greatest man on earth to-day. One of the most striking fruits of the movement is that it has practically killed the drink trade. It is amazing to find how people who have been tempted and lured into drinking habits give them up just because Gandhi asks them to. Confirmed drunkards find strength through their devotion to Gandhi to entirely forego alcohol in any form. They say simply, 'Mahatma Gandhi forbids it,' and the evil chains of a lifetime are broken. The Government are getting very much annoyed at this wholesale suppression of a fruitful source of revenue and pretend that there is some seditious implication and are persecuting many. But the people do not mind, they will go cheerfully to prison for the sake of Gandhi and India's liberation."

Tagore on Non-Cooperation Movement.

Certain letters from Dr. Tagore on the subject of the Non-cooperation movement have recently found publication in the press and on the strength of some remarks figuring therein those who are not sympathetically inclined towards the movement have been representing Dr. Tagore as wholly hostile to the movement. That the great poet is far from belittling the beneficent character of the movement will be obvious from the following remarks of his made in the course of the interview referred to above:

"The present movement? It is most wonderful. I do not like its name, I do not agree with all its tendencies. Non-Cooperation implies—at least with some—, desire for aloofness, for separation not only from the misdeeds of the British Government in India, but from the whole culture of the West, and this would be inimical to the possibility of progress. Though there are doubtless some few who, disgusted with the vulgar futility of Western materialism and disillusioned by the betrayals of Western imperialism, would seek to root out every appearance of the modern world from amongst us, those iconoclasts are symptomatic only of the grievous evils we have received at Western hands and are not characteristic of the Indian spirit in its wide tolerance and receptivity. We cannot progress without Western culture, the West most certainly cannot advance without ours. The national movement, miscalled non-co-operation, is not one of sulky passivity but a great re-organization of the national life, and the mass of all classes of the people are behind it, only a few sophisticated ones—victims of a denationalized education—try to stand aside."

International University at Shantiniketan.

It is well-known that Dr. Tagore's present world tour has been undertaken by him in furtherance of his scheme for the foundation of a great international university at Shantiniketan as one of the best means for promoting mutual understanding between Eastern and Western humanity. It is his plan that there students from all parts of the world should be invited to come and study our systems of philosophy, our arts, music and sciences, in their national environment and carry on research work under the professors who are engaged on the different subjects. It is his intention, with the enlargement of funds, to extend the University till it comprehends the whole range of Eastern culture—Aryan, Mongolian, Semitic and others. He says:—

"My great desire is that Shantiniketan will be instrumental in laying the foundation of a future in which the best minds of the East and West will collaborate in building a new world civilisation, and I welcome the cooperation of all Western comrades who respond to the call and will help me in making this university a centre of world learning and fellowship."

Persia.

The latest development in the Persian situation is, it is stated, not unexpected. It is the outcome of the strong feeling existing in the Persian Cossack circles against the employment of British officials, and the Cossack Party under the leadership of Reza Khan, besides being strong at Court, is stated to be also "very popular throughout the country." Ziauddin, the Premier, who has been dethroned from power, is evidently no match for the veteran soldier, Reza Khan, who is the virtual dictator of Persia to-day. Not much is known to the world of Reza Khan's political views, while high hopes for the immediate future of Persia had been raised by Ziaddin's proclamation of policy immediately after the occupation of Teheran three months ago. Evidently Reza Khan's patriotism satisfies the majority of Persians who count at the present day, whether in Court circles or outside them. It is a pity that there should be in Persia to-day such high feeling against the employment of British officials and advisers. The British themselves are not a little to blame for this unfortunate situation, which has been engendered by the part which British officials and "advisers" had played till but the other day. Yet, in Persian politics. The revulsion of feeling against them, now that their interference in Persian affairs is fast disappearing, is not, perhaps, un-natural. Still, we see no reason, why when conditions in Persia have settled down to the normal, the Persian authorities should not seek disinterested British assistance, as they would do that of any other nation, to aid them in putting their house in order. We believe such an opportunity will come before long. As for the immediate future of the Persian Government, we know, too little of the personalities who control the situation to-day to be able to forecast anything.

Clear Thinking.

We do not know what warrant Lala Harkishenlal has for suggesting that Indians suffer more than any other nation from the "want of exact and correct thinking." He instances as an illustration of the truth of his charge the talk about national education. He says that Indians are all anxious to have national education, but none knows what it is. But Lala Harkishenlal is mistaken in thinking that patriotic Indian leaders do not know their own minds on the subject of the education they want to impart to the youth of the country. They at least know this much definitely—that they do not want to continue any longer the system of education, whose ideal has all along been, in the words of Macaulay's famous Minute, "to make natives of this country thoroughly good English scholars, . . . to form a class who may be interpreters between us and the millions whom we govern; a class of persons, Indian in blood and colour, but English in taste, in opinions, in morals and in intellect." If Lala Harkishenlal admits the existence of this much desire on the part of his countrymen, the question of the ideal they wish to substitute for the prevailing one and the methods by which they mean to attain it may be left to be evolved and formulated with the progress of years. Surely Lala Harkishenlal knows that there can be no finality in the matter of educational ideals which a nation ought to follow and that such ideals, as we see in the case of even an educationally advanced country like England, suffer modification from time to time with the experience gained. Because Lord Haldane's ideal of education differs from that of Dr. Fisher's shall we say the British educationists do not know their own minds? As to the methods, too, there are bound to be differences. Tagore's methods may not commend themselves to the conductors of the Kangri Gurukul or those of the Sabarmati Ashram or the Council of National Education in Bengal, but they are all certainly pursuing their patriotic ideals in their own humble ways. We are inclined to think that Lala Harkishenlal himself has been guilty of want of exact and correct thinking in the grievance he has against the protagonists of national education.

"A Lesson in Non-Cooperation."

Mr. H. L. Painter, Collector of Dharwar, writes to us:

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to an article in your issue of the 27th instant, describing events which are alleged to have taken place on 8th idem, when I visited the market liquor shop at Dharwar. This is to inform you that the account given of those events is false in material particulars, and I will thank you to publish this letter.

We gladly publish Mr. Painter's letter. Mr. Painter would, however, do justice to himself as well as our correspondent if he explains in what "material particulars" the account given by the latter is false.

Trade Unionism in India.

Instead of wasting nearly a column of its editorial page in lecturing to Indian workers on the dangers of organisation on the lines of Western Trade Unions, our Dalal Street contemporary would have occupied itself better if it had pointed out to them the other lines on which it thinks they ought to proceed. After helping to set up conditions exactly similar to those obtaining in the industrial centres of the West, if not worse, it is futile to ask the men not to resort to weapons of redress which Labour has found it both profitable and necessary to wield in order to wrest from Capital its just rights. If our contemporary does not like Indian workmen to walk in the footsteps of their comrades in the West it should go to the root of the evil and first strive against the introduction of the Western factory system in this country. There are some elements in Trade Unionism that require improvement, but who will be prepared to condemn wholesale—in the childish manner of our morning and evening contemporaries,—Trade Unionism as it obtains in the West? On the other hand, every right-minded person is convinced that there is an urgent need for the organisation of labour on the sound lines which after experience of several decades have commended themselves to workers in the

PRESS DEPUTATION.

MR. CHURCHILL'S REPLY.

A COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 27.
Recd. 1 p.m. June 1.

Mr. Churchill's reply to the press deputation is now published. Mr. Churchill emphasised that the most practical and least controversial way of developing unity and sympathetic understanding between the various parts of the Empire was by communications. He admitted that little progress had been made in fifteen years in the All Red Route communications by sea but he thought that the deputation's requests were more capable of realisation in view of the incomparably smaller sums required.

He agreed that maintenance of British Imperial atmosphere was a matter of prime Imperial concern. He promised to obtain full discussion of the matter at the forthcoming Imperial conference and if agreeable to the Cabinet he would make himself responsible for the formulation of a definite series of recommendations. He asked the deputation to nominate a committee to collaborate with himself Mr. Montagu and Mr. Kelleway.

Subsequently a committee was nominated consisting of Lords Burnham, Riddell, Sir Roderick Jones and Mr. Robert Donald.

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS

TO BE PREFERRED TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 27.

Mr. Massey in the course of a speech at a New Zealander' Luncheon in London, referred to the suggestion that many citizens in the Dominions inclined to the policy of Republicanism. Mr. Massey declared that he could find no sign of this inclination in Canada or Australia, while 90 per cent. of the New Zealanders were enthusiastically loyal and extremely proud of their British connection.

Mr. Massey supported the League of Nations because everything possible should be done to prevent war, but if he had to choose between the present League of Nations and a British Commonwealth of Nations, he would choose the latter every time. (Cheers.)

Mr. Massey cordially welcomed the American Senate's resolution in favour of disarmament and he hoped that an understanding would be reached, which would recognise the fact that the very existence of the Empire depended upon the maintenance of sea communications.

Mr. Massey advocated yearly Imperial Conferences and a meeting in London once every three years of the different Dominions to enable British statesmen to acquire first-hand knowledge of the Dominions.

SUCCESSIVE CONFERENCES WITH PREMIER.

DETAILED SUGGESTIONS FOR BASIS OF AGREEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 27.

Following upon this morning's coal conference at the Board of Trade, the Miners and Owners hold successive conferences with the Premier at the Downing Street. It is understood that Mr. Lloyd George made detailed suggestions for a basis of agreement.

A further meeting between the Premier and Miners has been arranged for to-morrow morning.

TURCO-FRENCH AGREEMENT.

TURKISH NATIONALIST GOVT'S PROPOSAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 27.

A Paris message says that newspapers state that the Turkish Nationalist Government's proposals to M. Gouraud for the revision of the Turco-French agreement with regard to Cilicia include the immediate French evacuation of Cilicia, rectification of the frontier, leaving Turkey the whole of the Bagdad railway, and bringing the frontier within a gunshot of Alexandretta. The newspapers agree that the conditions are unacceptable.

POWER ALCOHOL.

E FROM RICE STRAW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 27.

Lecturing at the Royal Society of Arts on "Industrial Alcohol", Sir Charles Bedford said that he and Mr. Arthur Rogers, at one time an engineer in India, had patented a process for making power alcohol from rice straw. The result of experiments had been satisfactory.

CABLE ITEMS.

The Duke of Connaught will preside at the India Office dinner at Claridges Hotel this evening.

A Venice message says that the fire on board the steamer Pilsna has been extinguished, after the flooding of two holds. The damage is unknown.

"NO RACIAL INEQUALITY."

NEED FOR INTERCHANGE OF VIEWS.

WHAT HAPPENED WITH MR. GANDHI.

VICEROY'S CHELMFORD CLUB SPEECH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 31.

The following is the full text of the Viceroy's last night's speech at the Chelmsford Club dinner:—

The Viceroy in responding to the toast said:—

Sir William Vincent, Mr. Shafi, Your Excellencies and gentlemen,—Permit me first to express my thanks to the members of the Chelmsford Club for giving me the opportunity of being present this evening and of meeting so many of the members and their guests, and let me also thank you for the cordiality of your response to the toast of my health. I always think that I could enjoy the toast better, and I cannot but think that it would be more conducive to that health to which you drank, if I had not the painful consciousness that I had to make a response. (Laughter.). But, on the whole, I am glad that you have given me this opportunity and also afforded an occasion for the graceful and eloquent speech which Mr. Shafi has just uttered. am very grateful to him for all that he has said about myself, which of course, was a little coloured by post-prandial oratory. But I am one of those fortunate individuals, whose privilege it is to contribute, however humbly, to the public service of his country, privileged and fortunate because opportunities came to me which would have been welcomed by every one else, if they had been afforded to them.

Your Club bears the name of my distinguished predecessor. Viscount Chelmsford. (Hear. hear). It was, I gather, instituted by him for the purpose of founding an association where both Europeans and Indians could meet and exchange thoughts, commune in ideas, discuss problems, arrive at an understanding, and as is generally the result, leave each other with the knowledge that there is more good in the other than at first seemed apparent. (Hear. hear). I am minded to-night to speak to you very briefly on certain propositions which I think are established beyond the possibility of doubt.

NO TRACE OF RACIAL INEQUALITY.

First, is the fundamental principle of British Rule in India. I suppose there is no one, there is no section of the British community, I am sure, who would dispute the proposition that here in India there can be no trace and must be no trace of racial inequality. (Loud applause.). No one can study the problems of India without realising at the outset that there is some suspicion, and perhaps at the present moment, some misunderstanding between us. Well, I am convinced that whatever may be thought by our Indian friends not present in this room I do not refer to those present, because they are conscious of the contrary—I say we do not for a moment indulge in any notions of racial superiority or predominance. (Hear. hear). I think this is axiomatic of British Rule, although I am perfectly prepared to admit that there may be undoubtedly certain questions with which I am striving to make myself familiar in which there will be an opportunity for putting this equality on a firmer basis than it at present exists, (loud applause) and, as a corollary scientifically considered, it is not a separate proposition, and I am sure that it will command from you as whole-hearted a support as the proposition which I have just enunciated. I say that there cannot be and must never be humiliation under the British Rule of any Indian, because he is an Indian, (hear, hear) and I would add one further proposition, which I believe is as true as either of those to which I have given utterance, and which found support from you that we British people in India and those also in our own country must realise that we have such suspicion to disperse, many misunderstandings to banish from amongst us, and that in truth the essence to my mind of cooperation between us and Indians is that we should convince them by our actions, which will accord with our thoughts and intentions, that we honestly and sincerely mean what we have said with regard to India. (Hear. hear). This may not be accomplished in a day. I am not disposed to-night to follow Mr. Shafi in some of the observations that he made, because, if I did, I should detain you longer than I intend, and give an ill return for your hospitality. But I am so thoroughly satisfied from long experience and some knowledge of public affairs that it is only by the interchange of thought and by constant communion between members of different races existing under the same Government and having precisely the same object in view, the welfare of India. (hear, hear) that we can arrive at satisfactory results.

INTERCHANGE OF THOUGHT.

I have recently had an opportunity of testing the value of this interchange interchange of thought. (Hear. hear. and laughter). Although I must admit that in the full; free and frank discussion that took place between Mr. Gandhi and myself. I cannot tell you all that happened, (laughter)

(Continued in next page.)

SINJHORO TORTURE CASE

BELATED TRIAL BEGINS.

HEART-RENDING TALES.

ALLEGATIONS OF INHUMAN CONDUCT.

(From our own Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (SIND), May 31.

The belated trial of Sub-Inspector Kamalkhan, Jamadar Goharkhan, Constable Dinar and Zemindar Mahomed Hussan of Sinjhoro, alleged to be privy to most brutal outrageous treatment of men and women of a village in their jurisdiction, opened yesterday morning in the Court of the City Magistrate, Hyderabad. The Public Prosecutor, assisted by free advice of the prominent nationalist lawyer, Mr. Santdas, led the prosecution, while the accused were defended by their own counsel.

A PATHETIC TALE.

Important evidence of four male prosecution witnesses who had themselves been, according to the allegations, subjected to inhuman torture at the accused's hands recorded yesterday. They deposed in a pathetic manner how the accused invaded their village, summoned men of the villages Machhi, Laskani and Hingora about 20 in number and threatened them to make confession of a theft alleged to have occurred in the neighbouring village; how on their flat and repeated denial they were stripped naked and made to stand in bending posture with clods of earth tied between the bend of their knees and anus of one joined to that of another and one of themselves made to walk over them, how when they could not stand in that posture they were beaten and how later their women were forced out of their homes and brought into their presence, when they were standing thus naked. The women were, likewise, threatened, abused, caned and their modesty outraged, when they remonstrated and denied any knowledge of theft. The men were subjected for two days with these tortures, afterwards taken to a bungalow where the accused Sub-Inspector had arrived and in his presence subjected to the same process of torture with this addition, that mud was thrust into their anus and bricks tied to testicles of some. As a result of the last torture, one of them, Abdullah, had died within twelve days of the occurrence. This morning, evidence of five of the six female victims was recorded.

WOMEN'S EVIDENCE.

First witness, a young woman, gave a heart-rending account of the assault and outrage on her. She had been sent for by the accused together with five other women and brought in the presence of their naked men, who were tied and being beaten. The women covered their faces through shame. They were threatened with subjection of similar treatment as the men, if they did not admit knowledge of theft. On their flat denial at the instigation of the Zemindar, Mahomed Hassan, Constable Dinar pulled her (witness') waistband and her skirt came down on the ground exposing her. Some other women standing by her surrounded her, throwing themselves on the ground to cover her modesty. They were then given one or two cuts and detained till late at night after which they were sent away to Alibux's house under his guard with orders to be produced next morning. At midnight, one of them, Shahzadi aged 15, who was pregnant with a child of about 7 months, escaped and ran away to her house. They had learnt afterwards that Shahzadi had miscarried about three days after the occurrence. The remaining five of them were produced before the accused next morning, but on one Diwan Tejumal and other intervening they were sent away.

HOW SHE MISCARRIED.

Shahzadi in her statement after repeating the facts deposed by Rasti, first witness, described how she managed to escape from Alibux's house and ran towards her husband's home. The fear, excitement and fatigue caused pain in her abdomen and she had miscarried three days after. A month or so after the delivery, she was sent to a lady doctor of Hyderabad for examination, who gave her certificate. During her examination in the witness-box, Shahzadi spoke with trembling incohesive voice, betraying much nervousness.

Three other women in their depositions corroborated what the two previous witnesses had stated. Two other male witnesses were taken up, after which the case adjourned till to-morrow morning.

CHANDPUR BLOCKADED?

CHOLERA INCREASING.

NON-OFFICIAL COMMITTEE AT WORK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 31.

The coolie situation at Chandpur remains unchanged. Both attacks and deaths from cholera are increasing. Sir Henry Wheeler, member, Executive Council, has arrived at Chandpur. He visited the coolie camps and hospitals this morning. *Hartal* continues at Chandpur from the 10th May. The railway and steamer strikes show no sign of abatement. Local pleaders and Mukhters are still not attending courts. Mr. C. F. Andrews arrived at Goalundo this morning and proceeded by a launch to Chandpur.

The non-official Enquiry Committee began taking evidence yesterday. The Committee examined two railway employees and local medical practitioners.

The Chairman of the Calcutta branch of the European Association has to-day sent the following telegram to Sir Henry Wheeler, Government of Bengal, Darjeeling:—Europeans cannot obtain food in Chandpur. Railways will not book beyond Goalundo. Will Government arrange to convey stores from Goalundo to Chandpur?

RLY. AND STEAMER STRIKE.

EFFECT ON HIGH COURT.

CALCUTTA, June 1.

The Railway and Steamer strike in Eastern Bengal and Assam had its effect felt at the High Court. Cases in which either parties of their witnesses were held up by the reason of strike had to be postponed.

Mr. Justice Greaves granted a short adjournment in the case brought by Mr. Gregory against David and Co.

The Khoreal shooting case, in which a tea planter, Mr. Reed, is charged with causing grevious hurt to a cooly by shooting him with a revolver is fixed for hearing at the present High Court Criminal Sessions, which is going on now. None of the parties nor their witnesses, however, have been able to reach Calcutta, and the case has been put at the bottom of the list in the hope of the strike being over soon.

Remember 30th June!

Congress Demands:

One Crore Members

One Crore Rupees.

20 Lakhs Charkhas.

GAUHATI SYMPATHISES WITH CHANDPUR "COOLIES"

From a Correspondent

GAUHATI, May 28.

At a meeting of the Gauhati public, largely attended by labourers, the following resolution was passed:—That the people of Gauhati view with horror and indignation the inhuman treatment meted out to the coolies at Chandpur by Gurkha soldiers and condemns the apathetic attitude of Government.

The meeting also applauded the admirable action of A. B. Railway employees in observing hartal out of sympathy for the coolies at Chandpur.

MUNITION BOARD CASE

HEARING FIXED ON JUNE 9

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 31.

On an application made by the Public Prosecutor, the Chief Presidency Magistrate fixed the two Munition Board cases for hearing on June 7th. In the first case, Waite, Stoddart, Billinghurst, Blackburn and Michael are five accused, and in the second case Sukhlal, Karnani, J. C. Banerjee and H. Stringer are accused.

Billinghurst applied for summons against a large number of Simla officials, including Sir Thomas Holland, Sir G. B. Fell and Sir Robert Anderson. The Magistrate directed the accused to renew his application on June 2nd. when all the accused will be present in Court.

REFUSED TO PAY INCOME TAX

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, May 31.

The District Magistrate of Godaveri has discharged all the accused against whom security proceedings were instituted at Cocanada, in connection with the refusal of certain assesses to pay income-tax.

TATA BANK DIRECTORS DEFIANT.

NO ASSURANCE OF INDIANISATION GIVEN.

AMENDMENT ABOUT DIRECTOR RULED OUT OF ORDER.

ATTEMPTS AT COMPROMISE FAIL.

Last evening's meeting of the Tata Bank was as stormy as the former one. All the resolutions which were going to be moved by Mr. K. K. Suntoke and Mr. K. F. Nariman were ruled out of order for want of seven days' clear notice. The large number of shareholders were Parsis and they would not listen to the Chairman's plea, made at the last meeting, that politics—meaning patriotism—should be divorced from business and that money making had nothing to do with the interests of the country. To them "business was business" and nothing more. In spite of the efforts made to damn the agitation for the introduction and training of more Indians in the Bank in many interested quarters the shareholders were adamant, and only with the help of "big battalions" the Board were able to carry matters as they liked. At the outset the result of the poll showed that by a majority of about 49,507 votes the report had been adopted and with such a large number of proxies to back them up the shareholders concluded that any more trials of strength between them and the directors would not come to much. It came out that Mr. Rimington only stayed in India for six months and for the remainder of the year he went to England. Mr. Nariman said, in moving his amendment, that the scenes enacted at the last meeting showed that the directors had not the confidence of the shareholders which was essential for their mutual well-being. Mr. Dumasia's amendment, that the meeting be postponed for a fortnight and that in the meantime counsel's opinion be taken as to whether the chairman was right in ruling Mr. Nariman's amendment out of order, was passed on a show of hands, only, a very few voting against. But, the Directors' party asked for a poll and the shareholders at once foresaw that they would be defeated in a poll. They therefore tried to temporise with the Board by repeated appeals to arrive at a compromise, but the chairman with the support of the rest of the directors would not budge. Mr. Dhondy and Mr. Dumasia had the fullest confidence in the chairman and they made almost pathetic appeals to him. Mr. Nariman, however, took up a manlier attitude and said law would be met with law and, that there were other places to question the chairman's ruling. The shareholders would have been entirely satisfied if the Board and the chairman had given them an assurance that they would sympathetically consider the question of the appointment of Indians in the bank, but in spite of repeated appeals no such promise was forthcoming. The chairman's sneer that the opponents of the Board's policy were courting "cheap notoriety" raised a storm, and Mr. Dumasia made an emphatic and strong protest against any such insinuation. He said the shareholders had been ruined because they had placed reliance on the words of the Board and the chairman. There were repeated cries of "withdraw, withdraw," but the chairman would do nothing of the kind. The chairman contented himself with saying that the majority of the shareholders were on his side and that only a few were opposing the Board in their policy. In the end, while all amendments were ruled out of order, Mr. Dumasia's alone was adopted on a show of hands. But the poll has to be taken on next Tuesday and both the shareholders and the directors know beforehand what the result of it will be. The meeting will again take place on Tuesday at 5 p.m.

It cannot but be said that if the chairman and the Board had shown themselves a little less stiff-necked they would have carried the shareholders with them and would have got cooperation where they only courted opposition. This "defiance," as a shareholder put it, was the result of the large number of proxies which the Board were able to collect in view of the agitation that was being carried on in the Press against their policy, the shareholders meanwhile remaining content with writing to Press and doing nothing. If there were more united action on their part, perhaps they would not have met with the fate that they met yesterday.

The adjourned Annual General meeting of the shareholders of the Tata Industrial Bank Ltd., was held yesterday, Sir Dorab J. Tata presiding.

At the outset the chairman said the result of the poll—on the proposition of passing the report—was that 204 shareholders holding 52,608 shares had voted in favour of the resolution and 75 shareholders having 3,101 votes had voted against. There was, therefore, a clear majority of 49,507 in favour of the resolution and the resolution was accordingly declared passed.

The motion for the payment of a dividend of 10 as. per share was then put to vote.

Alimukh K. K. Suntoke here got up and wanted to know what had happened to the resolution, of which he had given notice.

The Chairman: I cannot allow this resolution. It has nothing to do with the payment of the dividend.

Mr Suntoke said it had to do with the payment of the dividend. The Chairman could not go further than that. They had to consider whether they would sanction the payment of the dividend or not.

The Chairman: I cannot allow the resolution in connection with the particular resolution.

The resolution was then passed, sanctioning the payment of a dividend.

MR. RIMINGTON APPOINTMENT.

It was then proposed that Mr. F. C. Rimington be reelected a director, as he was retiring.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia wanted to know whether Mr. Rimington was in India or not. Was it not a fact that he was going to to England every six months and remained in India for six months only? That being the fact, he wanted to know how Mr. Rimington was able to give any attention to the affairs of the Bank.

The Chairman admitted that Mr. Rimington had been coming and going; he had been however, one of the most useful members of the Board. Last year during his visit to London he acted on the committee of the London Branch of the Bank and he had rendered the most useful services there.

Mr. K. F. Nariman then moved his amendment that Mr. S. N. Gazdar be appointed a director in place of Mr. Rigington who was retiring. He said his amendment had had got to do nothing at all with racial question. He had not proposed Mr. Gazdar because he was a Parsi and he did not want to remove Mr. Rimington because he was an Englishman. The scenes enacted at the last meeting showed that the general body of shareholders had not that confidence in the directors which was essential for the well-being of the Bank. (Loud cheers).

AMENDMENT RULED OUT OF ORDER.

The Chairman asked whether he know that only 76 shareholders had voted against the passing of the report, and that the great majority had voted in favour of it. Under Article 112 of the Articles of Association he could not allow the amendment moved by Mr. Nariman, said the Chairman.

Mr. Nariman regretted at the want of legal knowledge displayed by the Directors, with so many lawyers to help the chairman. Article 71 permitted him to move an amendment.

The Chairman: I regret very much I cannot allow this.

Mr. Nariman said he would read the Article 71 first of all and the Chairman could then either allow it or disallow it; under that it was not a necessary to have seven days' notice. If he wanted notice then the section covered it. Under that article (71) when he moved an amendment no notice was necessary and purely as a matter of courtesy he had sent the letter to the Board of Directors. He, therefore, submitted that he was in order.

The Chairman: I cannot allow this; it is quite out of order.

Mr. Nariman said he had certain rights at a shareholders' meeting and with due deference to the ruling of the chair it appeared to him that the ruling was arbitrary and Article 112 pointed out by the Chairman was clearly over-ruled by Art. 71. If a new Director was to be appointed a notice of seven days was necessary, but when a director was being appointed in the place of a retiring director no notice was necessary. He was the chairman and he had given his ruling, but there were other places where his ruling could be questioned. He asked the chairman to reconsider his ruling in view of Art. 71 and give his ruling again. (Loud cheers).

The Chairman said he had carefully considered the question, and he was sorry he could not allow the amendment.

There was much dissatisfaction expressed by the shareholders by means of loud cries at this ruling of the chairman.

AMENDMENT FOR POSTPONEMENT.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia moved an amendment that the meeting be postponed and that in the meantime counsel's opinion be taken on the question. (Loud applause and shouts).

Mr. B. J. Dhondy said the chairman was bound to give reasons for his ruling the amendment out of order in the interests of the shareholders. If the reasons were satisfactory then the shareholders were bound to follow the decision. If the Chairman would give his reasons, the meeting would be satisfied. The Articles of Association did not, however, show that Article 112 was controlled by Article 71. He appealed to him to give them the reasons so far as he was concerned that the amendment was out of order.

Mr. B. H. Daruwalla said if the Chairman would reconsider the decision, the inconvenience they would be put to by Mr. Dumasia's motion could be very easily avoided.

The Chairman said they had considered the question fully for half an hour before coming to the meeting, and he could not reconsider the question.

Mr. Dumasia said they were bound by his decision. He did not want to introduce any racial element in the question. They had learned much from Englishmen and they had still to learn much from them. The shareholders had their rights in the matter and he, therefore, moved an amendment that the meeting be postponed for a fortnight and that in the meanwhile counsel's opinion be taken on the subject whether the chairman's interpretation of Article 71 was correct. He wanted an independent counsel's opinion. His only object was to avoid misunderstanding. Many of the shareholders had been very much offended at the high-handed manner in

(Continued on next page.)

REPRESION IN U P.

BARABANKI LEADERS GAGGED.

RECKLESS USE OF SEC. 144.

The "Independent's" Lucknow correspondent wires under date May 28:—

Since the inauguration of the Aman Sabhá in Barabanki the Deputy Commissioner has started repression on a grand scale. Not content with calling them as persons spreading lies in the District, the D. C. has served a notice under Sec. 144 on Pundit Harkarannath Misra and Kaliquzzaman prohibiting them from delivering public speeches and from carrying on political propaganda in the Bara Banki District without even fixing any period for the duration of the order or even writing till further orders. Similar orders have been served on Maulana Wasiqul Yaqin, Sheikh Imtlaz Ali, Hakim Mohammed Ahmed and Moulvi Zahuruddin of Kursi, Maulana Ibad Ali and Anwasu Hasan of Pandri were also served with notices. Moulvi Wali ullah and Haji Trjummul Husain of village Mousin, Pargana Kursi were served with similar notices. Hakim Mahammad Ahmed is the Secretary of Pargana Congress and Khilafat committees. The others are members of the Punchaits and zealous workers in the national cause. This is the so-called propaganda of Aman Sabhas.

PROSECUTION OF 10 VOLUNTEERS,

ALL ACQUITTED

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, May 31.

Ten volunteers of Khapa were prosecuted under Section 143, I. P. C., for being members of an unlawful assembly, before Mr. G. K. Tiwari, First Class Magistrate, Nagpur, who tried the case summarily and acquitted all the accused as there was no evidence against them and as the complainant in his deposition stated that when he reported the matter to the police who said that complainant's statement did not implicate any accused and the complaint which formed the subject-matter of enquiry by the police, was written and handed over to the police by his servant.

Mr. G. V. Deshmukh defended the accused.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER SEC 108

AGAINST 2 PERSONS IN C. P.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, May 31.

Proceedings under Section 108, Criminal Procedure Code, were started against Dr. Hedgewar of Nagpur and Mr. Marotirao Poharkar of Katol before Mr. Siraj Ahmed, First Class Magistrate, Nagpur. Mr. Poharkar's case is proceeding and Dr. Hedgewar's case comes on the 13th next month.

"NO TIME FOR INDULG ING IN POETIC IMAGININGS."

MR. DAS ON TAGORE'S LETTER.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 31.

Mr. C. R. Das, addressing a meeting at Dinajpur, criticised the letter of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore on Non-Cooperation. Mr. Das said that it did not befit the Poet to criticise the Non-Cooperation movement, by keeping away from the seat of the movement. The Poet, continued Mr. Das, spoke of light from without and criticised the movement as raising a wall to shut out that light. He also wanted to invite the world to India, the home of Indians, and was awfully afraid of the movement as standing in his way, but said Mr. Das, "We are all Chandals (untouchables) now. Who will accept our invitation? We are slaves in our own house. Has a slave any right to invite people to a house which is no longer his? (No, no.) We must be ourselves again. We must be masters of our own house before we can think of inviting the world, and to that end, we must direct all our efforts. Swaraj is our goal and Non-cooperation our means. It is no time for indulging in poetic imaginings. We must realise that we are all slaves, nay, a mass of dead bodies, to be brought into life by the fierce desire for freedom, the gift of God to

INDIANS IN E. AFRICA.

...IA'S REPRESENTATION

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 27.

...has been issued, giving ... with regard to the position ... in East Africa. It may be summed up by the quotation of a letter addressed to Mr. Montagu by the Government of India in October of the last year, urging adequate representation for Indians on the Legislative Council and also establishment of franchise on a reasonable basis plus educational test, without racial discrimination for all British subjects.

NO RACIAL INEQUALITY.

(Continued from previous page.)

yet the veil has been to some extent lifted, and there is no secret as to how the interview came about, unless it should be thought that there was any concealment about it. I will tell you what happened.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. GANDHI.

Mr. Malaviya came to see me and we had several interviews to my profit, and I hope also to his, (laughter) because I think two men cannot exchange ideas and discuss problems without deriving some benefit to either side. He left me with the impression that he would like me to see Mr. Gandhi. Well it did occur to me that my address was not altogether unknown (prolonged laughter) but I informed Mr. Malaviya that if Mr. Gandhi applied to me for an interview, I would readily grant it and I should be glad to hear his views. The consequence was that in due course Mr. Gandhi did apply and there was not only one interview but several interviews between us. There was no finesse or manoeuvre about it. It seemed to be a plain and straightforward arrangement for an interview. Here again I think I am not quite as free to tell you all that you might desire to know (laughter) yet I will say that I am quite certain that the result of these interviews produced at last this satisfactory result that I got to know Mr. Gandhi and he got to know me. The result may be somewhat vague and indefinite yet it is not entirely so. As you may be aware the result of these visits and discussions was that Mr. Mohammad Ali and Mr. Shaukat Ali have issued a public pronouncement, which doubtless you have seen to-day expressing their sincere regret for certain speeches that they had made inciting to violence, and have given a solemn public undertaking that they will not repeat these speeches or similar speeches so long as they remain associated with Mr. Gandhi (hear, hear). I do not want to discuss this matter at any length. I merely refer to it as showing that the interviews were not entirely fruitless, because so far as the Government is concerned we achieved our immediate object which was to prevent incitement to violence. I have had occasion once before to say, it almost always reacts with fatal effect upon those who are most innocent. (hear, hear.)

We, as a Government have a duty to perform, we have to protect those who may be thus led away and we, therefore, had determined to take steps in order to vindicate the law, to maintain its authority, and to prevent the recurrence of any further violence. Fortunately, it has not been necessary and for the reason that we have now got the undertaking to which I have referred (hear, hear). I certainly shall assume that it is intended to keep that undertaking and that the expressions of regret are sincere as their expressions seem to denote and so long as that undertaking is observed we need not fear that such speeches will recur and, provided the undertaking is observed, they too many be sure that there will be no prosecution for them.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S IMPRESSIONS.

I am thinking at this moment of all the impressions that India has made upon me, and the Indians with whom I have so much come into contact, since my arrival here. May I say in all earnestness that, whenever I have met an Indian and discussed the problems with him, I have felt that there was inspite of all that might be said, a true bond of sympathy between us and Indians. (Hear, hear). I am not a pessimist. I have never fallen a victim to that fell and paralysing disease. (Laughter). I started from home full of hope and trust in the future, because, in the little time that I had been able to give to the study of Indian and Indians, I had already detected that there was a sympathetic feeling between us, that there exists perhaps with them a more delicate and intense sensitiveness than is the case with us, the people of Northern Europe. (hear, hear). But it is an attractive attribute when carefully studied and considered, and when due regard is paid to it. I do believe that Indians will respond wholeheartedly to the just rule which we intend to carry on. (Hear, hear).

I am fortunate in this that, in my Executive Council, I have members who, one and all, share, the views that I have expressed to you, this evening. evening. There is no difference or dissension of opinion among us. We are all animated by the same purpose and are pursuing the same object. We mean to carry out our duty, we mean to act up to our responsibility, whatever happens; we shall pursue our way; we shall do what we think is right. Even if we do what is right from some things that I have learnt and read, I am afraid, we shall nevertheless be suspected of sinister and evil motives. (Laughter.) But I believe that the world has taught us that good purpose and good action must have their results, and all we ask is that there should not be immediately a suspicion that the purpose and the motives are evil, even though the action may be right, ever so right in itself. It is not, I think, a very exaggerated demand to make. We are accustomed to believe that actions are judged by their resuts as to whether they are for good or for evil. I have learnt that one of the most difficult tasks that men can set themselves is to ascertain the motives of another. If you look to your lives amongst your own friends, if you like a man where action may appear to be a little questionable, but you are sure his motive is good. If you dislike him, his action may be ever so good you are sure his motive is bad. (Laughter.) My judicial training has taught me to discard both these, to examine the actions and to arrive at the motives from the character of the actions, which are performed and, Sir, that is the task to which we have set our heads and, as I told you, it is this course which we intend to pursue. We believe that in the end we shall satisfy Indians and bring them to sympathetic cooperation and goodwill with us working for that great purpose which lies before us to lead India to that high destiny, which is in store for it, when it becomes the partner in our Empire, when it has attained its full development and risen to those heights, which the imagination of man in my judgment is as yet incapable of comprehending, when India shall have obtained that place among the Councils of the Empire which enable her to exert her influence upon the Councils of the World.

PRESS COMMUNIQUE.

The following Government of India Press communique appears in up-country papers:—

The attention of the public has doubtless been drawn to the apology and undertaking issued to-day by Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali to the press. This documents runs as follows:—

'Friends have drawn our attention to certain speeches of ours which, in their opinion, have a tendency to incite to violence. We desire to state that we never intended to incite to violence and we never imagined that any passages in our speeches were capable of bearing the interpretation put upon them, but we recognize the force of our friends' arguments and interpretation. We sincerely feel sorry and express our regret for the unnecessary heat of some of the passages in these speeches and we give our public assurance and promise to all who may require it that so long as we are associated with the movement of non-co-operation we shall not directly or indirectly advocate violence at present or in the future nor create an atmosphere of preparedness for violence. Indeed, we hold it contrary to the spirit of non-violent non-co-operation to which we have pledged our word.'

In view of the publication of these expressions of regret and the promises for the future the Government of India desire to make it known generally that they had decided on the 6th May to prosecute Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali for certain speeches delivered in the United Provinces during the last few months. These speeches in the opinion of the Government of India were direct incitements to violence. The immediate object of the Government in determining to enforce the law on the present occasion was to prevent incitements to violence and to preserve order. After the decision to which reference has been made was reached it was urged on the Government that their immediate object could be obtained without recourse to the criminal courts. The Government consequently suspended further action and in view of the statement now issued over the signatures of Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali, have decided to refrain from instituting criminal proceedings against them in respect of the undertakings for these speeches so long as the solemn public undertaking contained in the statement issued to the press is observed. Should the condition of this undertaking not be performed the Government of India will be at liberty to prosecute them for their past speeches. It must not be inferred from the original determination of the Government to prosecute for speeches inciting to violence that promoting disaffection of a less violent character is not an offence against the law. The Government of India desire to make it plain that they will enforce the law relating to offences against the state as and when they may think fit against any persons who have committed breaches of it.

PRESS COMMENTS

MADRAS.

MADRAS, June 1.

Commenting on the Ali Brothers' apology and Government communique, the "Madras Mail" writes:—

We approve the forbearance of the Imperial Government in the case of the Ali Brothers. For, we realise that if the same end can be obtained without recourse to law as with it, then the former course should be chosen. We applaud too the action of the Ali Brothers in admitting the folly of their recent speeches, and in their belated endeavour to right the wrong they have done. But at the same time, we hope that Government, having enunciated a policy, will follow it and that in future, all who preach sedition and revolution to the untutored masses of India will be given a stern reminder that those who play with the fire are likely themselves to get burnt.

"New India" writes that His Excellency readily agreed with the suggestion made to him that he should first try to get the Brothers to apologise before putting the law into motion, shows the solicitude of His Excellency to explore every avenue which may lead to an understanding and possible reconciliation before he has recourse to law. That is what every true statesman should do and that is what everybody expected Lord Reading would do.

The "Daily Express" writes:—The Non-Cooperation movement may hereafter be expected to stand to some extent purged of infamous suggestions and counsels which from time to time emanated from Mr. Mahomed Ali. We shall suggest, in view of Mr. Mahomed Ali's retraction, those who have been sentenced for strong speeches as in the case of Swami Govindanand may be conditionally pardoned on giving satisfactory assurances, so that Government will not be in a position of punishing one man and ignoring another for the same offence.

"Justice" hopes that the Government's indulgence will not be abused by the Ali Brothers.

U. P.

ALLAHABAD, June 1.

Commenting on the Viceroy's speech, "Pioneer" remarks,—"In conjunction with the recent events it should completely set at rest the minds of those who have been calling for enlightenment on the subject of the political interviews at Simla. Lord Reading in his interview with Mr. Gandhi seized on the one essential of the moment and he has registered a particularly definite success. Lord Reading fully discussed the question of social equality. It is obvious we have not yet reached the phase in which racial considerations can be entirely ignored. The "Pioneer" says the effect of the recent announcement of Government's forbearance towards Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali, in view of their complete apology, will be greatly enhanced if followed by action, precluding any suggestion that while the principal offenders have been given an opportunity of making an eleventh hour withdrawal the smaller fry have been deprived of that benefit.

The "Leader" remarks the communique issued by the Government of India about the Ali Brothers' apology will create a painful impression in the extremist circles. That Mr. Gandhi was instrumental in securing it to save the Ali Brothers seems to be clear. There is little doubt from the political point of view that the Ali Brothers are likely to be as dead as the proverbial door nail. The Non-Cooperation movement is now purified from the taint of vigilance with the eclipse of the Ali Brothers.

The "Indian Daily Telegraph" writes:—It is sufficiently deterrent to prevent repetition of an offence for which the Ali Brothers might easily have been prosecuted.

SIND.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, June 1.

Commenting on the Viceroy's speech the "Daily Gazette" says that the speech afford an indication of the trend of policy of the new Viceroy and His Executive Council. Apropos of the Ali Brothers' apology the paper writes that the decision not to proceed with the prosecution is the decision of a strong Government which can afford to ignore mouthings and vaporings of the enemy so long as that declared enemy does not lead innocent and ignorant people into trouble. Protestations of the Ali Brothers in their apology are, of course, insincere but that does not detract from the effect of the apology, rather casts doubts upon their previous sincerity. By prosecuting these two men Government would have made them into heroes and martyrs. By giving them an opportunity to avoid prosecution, by eating their own words, Government has led them to discredit themselves.

The "New Times," a Karachi Non-Co-operation daily, writes:—The speech will create profound disappointment in the country, and will raise the question if the interviews were not a political mistake. Lord Reading is mistaken if he thinks his speech will discradit the Ali Brothers or the national movement. His Excellency's speech must remove any impression in any quarter that Lord Reading is going to fight India's battle for Swaraj. Lord Reading speaks of just rule; we wonder if His Excellency believes it to be part of just rule to right the Punjab and Khilafat wrongs. Lord Reading's speech shows determination and purpose on wrong side.

Referring to the Ali Brothers, the paper says:—Why does the Government Comunique characterise the Ali Brothers' statement as an apology? The Ali Brothers have sent their statement to the Press; they have not offered it as an apology to Government. We regretted some of the expressions used by them in their speeches and interviews. We are glad they reaffirm their pledge of non-violence. Their statement has doubtless been issued to the Press with a view to maintain the Hindu-Muslim compact. They are not afraid of going to jail, but they are anxious to do or say nothing which may be inconsistent with their creed of Non-Cooperation and do harm to the cause of national unity.

PUNJAB.

Referring to the Ali Brothers' apology in the Viceregal speech, the "C. M. Gazette" says:—"We wish we could feel equally sure that their contention is really genuine and they mean to abide by their undertaking in letter and spirit or that Mr. Gandhi himself has been convinced as the result of those interviews of the danger and madness of the agitation which is carried on in his name among the most ignorant classes of the population."

Commenting on the Ali Brothers' apology the "C. and M. Gazette", after describing their alleged devotion to the principles of Non-violence as *camoflouge* says that they seized the opportunity to forestall the Government action against them.

DOOR TO DOOR COLLECTION.

U. P. KHILAFAT COMMITTEE'S WORK.

(From a Correspondent.)

AJMER, May 28.

The Khilafat Committee have devoted the last fortnight of Ramzan to raising funds from door to door throughout the province. The members of the Executive Committee, accompanied by the Khilafat Volunteer Corps, headed by Maulana Moinuddin, have started propaganda work today at Ajmer. The enrolment of members and the sale of Provincial Khilafat receipts are proceeding vigorously.

LYLLAPUR DIST. CONFERENCE

VIGOROUS N. C. O. PROPAGANDA.

(From a Correspondent.)

JARANWALA, May 30.

Through the exertions of Lala Gurditta Ram and Lala Bhimsen both of whom have suspended practice as lawyers, Congress propaganda is being vigorously pushed in the colony districts. A very successful Conference was held in Jaranwala, an important trading centre in Lyallpur district on 27th, 28th and 29th instant Lalas Lajpatrai, Duniehand, Govardhandas, Nandgopal, Syed Habib, Editor "Siyasat," Shrimati Parbati Devi, Mr. K. Santanam, Hakim Nurdin, Pandit Dinanath and Dr. Satyapal attended. Thousands of eager spectators had flocked from the adjoining villages. Proceedings were punctuated with beautiful and spirited songs by S. Amarsingh Safdar and S. Bachant Singh. The Aligarh National University volunteers took part in the proceedings. Dr. Satyapal was voted to the chair. Lala Lajpatrai made a vigorous and stirring appeal for the Tilak Swaraj Fund and about two thousand rupees were collected in addition to 4,000 already sent. The principal item being a handsome donation of one thousand from L. Ramnarain, proprietor of a cotton factory. All the speakers laid emphasis on the non-violent non-cooperation programme. Mr. Syed Syed Habib narrated the Martial Law atrocities, explained the Khilafat question and exhorted all present to obey the Congress programme and to enlist as members of the Congress and to contribute liberally towards the Tilak Swaraj Fund. The Conference was a splendid success.

TATA BANK DIRECTORS DEFIANT.

(Continued from previous page.)

which things were carried on by the Board. They were not there to create any misunderstandings or rows. The Board of Directors was a powerful body and the Directors had always defied the shareholders and they had always been treated worse than the servants of the Company. They did not want to cast any slur on anybody, as the chairman had done upon Indian graduates. How many Indian graduates were there in the Bank? He very strongly resented these aspersions on them. The shareholders were there to co-operate and not to obstruct. (Cheers).

A shareholder: I oppose the appointment of Mr. Rimington. (Laughter).

Mr. Nariman asked what had been done to his amendment? Had the chairman decided to refer the matter for counsel's opinion? He wanted to proceed with the question further, as Mr. Dumasia's amendment was still there.

QUESTION DEFERRED TILL LAST.

There was a good deal of consultation between the directors at this point and it was decided that the question should be taken up last, meanwhile the meeting transacting other business. This was agreed to by the meeting.

Messrs. Narottam Morarji and H. G. Ajam were unanimously re-elected directors.

Mr. Dumasia said they had not met there to obstruct each other. Here was a question of principle! Mr. Nariman had proposed an amendment which had been ruled out of order, and in order to come to a correct understanding he had moved the amendment to take counsel's opinion on the subject. It was not with a view to creating heart-burning that he had moved his amendment. They had the interests of the Bank at heart and they wanted to work hand in hand with the directors; they did not desire to injure the interests of the Bank. They were willing to meeting the directors in every way. The shareholders knew that their interests had been sacrificed by directors. He admitted that some Europeans were necessary, but 42 were too many. He only wanted the assurance of the chairman that he and his Board would sympathetically consider the matter and if he (the Chairman) was convinced of the righteousness of their cause then he would make it his own. If the chairman would give an assurance to them to that effect, he would withdraw his amendment.

The Chairman said he had distinctly stated at the last meeting that the Board would willingly consider this question.

Mr. Dumasia said the chairman could not cast aspersions on the capacity of their graduates. He had quoted the opinion of the Indian Industrial Commission at the last meeting and said that Indian graduates could not "take off their coats" and that they were unable to do drudgery.

"MEN CAN GET CHEAP NOTORIETY!"

The Chairman: Men can get cheap notoriety.

Mr. Dumasia protested against this insult. The chairman had said that Indian graduates were incapable of hard work. The chairman was apprenticed in the "Bombay Gazette" to the same masters with whom the speaker was working. He was not then taking off his coat and still he had risen to the highest position. (Loud cheers and uproar). He strongly protested against the insinuation of the chairman. He had tried his best to meet the chairman in every way. The shareholders had been ruined because they had placed reliance on the word of the chairman and the Board. (Applause).

Cries of "withdraw, withdraw" were addressed by the shareholders to the chairman, but he kept quiet without saying anything.

Mr. Dumasia said he did not want him to withdraw and so humiliate him. He only hoped that the chairman would not again act as he had done. He feared the chairman had lost his head! (Laughter and cheers).

MR. DUMASIA'S AMENDMENT CARRIED.

Mr. Dumasia's amendment was then seconded by Mr. Dhruva, and it was put to vote. Votes were taken and there was an overwhelming majority in favour of Mr. Dumasia's, only a few voters opposing it. The amendment was therefore declared carried. A poll was then demanded.

Mr. Nariman said the shareholders had tried to meet the directors in every way possible so that they might not obstruct them. But the directors were on the warpath and they did not want to meet the shareholders. It was in the interests of all parties that the directors and shareholders should work hand in hand and the latter had done their utmost to bring about peace. But the directors had been trying their utmost in the opposite direction. It was the desire of the shareholders that Mr. Gazdar should be made a director. There was article 99 which allowed the directors to create new directors. If they wanted to make the appointment, the law gave them the power, and the only course left to the shareholders was to meet the directors in law. The shareholders only desire was that everything should be done in peace. What was the objection to Mr. Gazdar's being made a director? He thought the directors did not want a severe scrutiny into their things. (Cries of "hear, hear"). Let the directors leave aside the legal quibble! He asked the shareholders to make a note of the attitude of the directors towards them and their own attitude towards the directors. He asked the Board to reconsider their decision and let them know what objections they had to the appointment of Mr. S. N. Gazdar.

The Chairman said they had heard Mr Nariman, and there was a demand for a poll. The opposing shareholders had on the last occasion only about 76 shareholders on their side, who represented a small number of shares.

Mr. Dumasia said the Board had not got the monopoly of interest in the Bank. The shareholders had not been given a proper opportunity of showing what they could do in the matter.

Mr. Dhondy said the chairman must also give the shareholders an opportunity of showing what they could do.

"WE SHALL SACK THE WHOLE LOT."

Mr. Dumasia said simply because the shareholders were powerless the chairman and the Board were taking up this extraordinary attitude. The Board could have very easily made their position clear, but they had not cared to do so, because they did not want to. (Loud cries of assent and noise). The directors were not there because of their ability, but because they had family connections. By means of the directors' fee they extended their patronage to their friends and relatives. "If we are defeated we shall rise stronger and stronger from our defeat, and as the "Bombay Chronicle" has said it we shall "sack the whole lot." (Loud applause).

The Chairman said the directors had to manage the business to the best of their ability in the interests of the majority of shareholders. At the last meeting there was a certain motion and poll was taken and votes were given. The result showed on whose side the majority of shareholders were. (Noise and cries of dissent).

The Chairman then appointed next Tuesday as the day for poll—from 10-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. The meeting will be held at 5 p.m.

REPEATED APPEALS OF NO AVAIL.

Mr. Dumasia and Mr. Dhondy then made repeated appeals to the chairman to come to a compromise, although the Board had the majority of votes on their side. But the Chairman would not agree to it.

Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy suggested that a committee of three shareholders and three directors should be formed to submit a case to the counsel for the opinion.

The Chairman would not agree to it, and after some further futile appeals to him, the meeting was adjourned to Tuesday next.

BROACH CONFERENCE

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

(Associated Press.)

BROACH, June 1.

The conference resumed its sittings yesterday evening, when Mr. Vithalbhai Patel proposed a resolution heartily supporting non-violent Non-Cooperation in order to establish Swaraj during the year and exhorting people to work out the movement more systematically. In doing so he said that the interview of Mr. Gandhi with Earl Reading would not bring them Swaraj, nor the removal of students from schools and colleges, nor Charkas nor the crore of rupees demanded by the Congress. But if we stop paying any tax to Government, they were sure to have Swaraj. On the 1st January, 1922, they must stop paying any taxes.

Mr. Abbas Tyabji seconded the resolution, which was put to the vote and carried.

Mr. Gandhi moved the next resolution, which acknowledged the demand of the All-India Congress Committee with regard to money to the Tilak Swarajya Fund, membership to Congress committee and Charkas and requested people of the Gujarat to continue their utmost to the above demands. He appealed to the ladies present as also to the gentlemen to make contributions in kinds and in money in evidence of their faith in the Congress. In response to the appeal, Rs. 2,000 worth of ornaments, cash etc., came in.

After being seconded by Maulanas Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali, the resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Gandhi moved then the next resolution, recommending that they should observe complete peace, not use harsh language, not to observe any *hartals* without the sanction of the Provincial Congress Committee and not to express either elation or sorrow when any of the leaders were arrested. The resolution also expressed satisfaction at observance of quiet and peace in spite of strong measures of Government and condemned the action of several people at Malegaon who committed dreadful atrocities on the police and the non-cooperationists, by which they had committed a breach of the Non-Cooperation resolution.

The resolution, after being duly seconded and supported, was passed unanimously.

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESSES.

POWER OF MUNICIPALITY.

(Associated Press.)

BROACH, June 1.

At 8-30 p.m. yesterday, the local Municipality presented addresses of welcome to Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Mahomed Ali. There were about 20,000 people present. No Union Jack was hoisted.

In conclusion, the address states:—"You are the soul of the present nationhood of India. The fate of India is in your hands."

In reply Mr. Gandhi said: I want blessings in the works which Messrs. Mohamed Ali, Shaukat Ali and I am doing. The duties of the municipality are not to clean the city. It would be easier to obtain Swaraj through municipality. The present Indian municipalities do not assist to make India independent, but they try to enslave India. If the Broach Municipality could not join us in all the political movements it can at least boycott foreign goods, the sale of liquor, it can stop within its own limits and it can nationalise the schools. The Broach Municipality would follow suit of Ahmedabad, Nadiad and Surat Municipalities.

Next an address to Mr. Mahomed Ali was presented, in which address his services to the native land and his religion were praised. In reply to the address he requested the municipality to give Mahatmaji and himself the assistance in the work which they had been doing. He wished the municipality would do away with the shackles of slavery.

A communique states that the recently instituted national schools at Rangoon are regarded by Government as being in category of private schools, namely, schools not recognised by Education Department and outside system of public institution.

The death took place on the 30th May of Mr. J. H. Ritchie, General Foreman, P. W. D. Workshops, Madras, in consequence of an attack of heat-stroke, followed by heart failure.

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"GAOL MUTINY."

"STORY OF THE OUTBREAK."

"MR. GANDHI'S RESPONSIBILITY."

(CONTRIBUTED.)

These are the arresting headlines in the "Times of India" issue of May 21st giving an official review of the Rajshahi Gaol outbreak of 700 prisoners and attributing the incident to Mr. Gandhi's propaganda of non-co-operation and the wide spread unrest it has caused, or to put it in the words of our contemporary. "In the opinion of the Governor-in-Council the outbreak is the outcome of the unrest and want of respect for established authority which has been so widely spread by Mr. Gandhi's propaganda. The review goes on to describe the chase by the Police and favours us with a graphic account of one incident of that chase only namely the heroic exploits of Messrs. Graham and MacDowell and 18 armed men under their command. As every law abiding person would expect unremitting Police endeavour to *recapture* those runaways was absolutely necessary for the safety and security of the public at large but certainly *not to shoot and kill them on sight*.

Among those who joined in the chase were, as already stated, Messrs. Graham and MacDowell with 18 men armed with guns, and another posse similarly armed, of 12 men under an additional superintendent (whatever that may mean), the former posse with Mr. Graham leading, pursuing the main body of convicts while the latter under the additional superintendent chased the smaller body. In addition to these limbs of the Law we are informed that the officers of the reinforcements from Sarda were at Matihar, to which place the reinforcements from the Police Training School were coming up. According to the report of the non-official committee of enquiry with Mr. B. K. Lahiri presiding, these recruits, led by an European Police Superintendent, numbered about 200 were armed with guns but were not in uniform.

A Significant Fact.

Our interest centres on the chase mainly, as the incidents in the jail, to judge from this official review which states that "no serious attempt seems to have been made (why "seem" to have been made, why not be outspoken and state precisely whether made or not made?) by the convicts to do harm either to them (Superintendent and Jailor) or to the rest of the jail staff" were, considering all things, quite of a respectable character and totally unlike the usual type of jail outbreaks and breaches of discipline which invariably end in skull—smashing multiple fractures and the like, of all and sundry who may chance to oppose a mob of infuriated desperadoes in their endeavour either to escape from custody or to pay off old scores for brutal ill-treatment received at the hands of their custodians. Yes, the comparatively peaceful exit of those 700 convicts (the escape from lawful custody was wrong of course) stands unique in the annals of jail escapes in India, as having been accomplished without any attempt being made to inflict injury on a single member of the jail staff; though good reason and opportunities to do so were abundant.

Bravo! Mahatama Gandhi, for however much people who hold views divergent from yours, may rave and shout and sneer at your doctrine of non-violent non-co-operation and magnify every sporadic little outbreak against cruel bureaucratic oppression by your enormous and widely scattered following throughout India as being attributable to your propaganda, here at least, is a startling manifestion of the tremendous power of your teaching of non-violence in the admittedly non-violent character of this outbreak from jail of 700 prisoners, of a heterogeneous mob of convicts comprising men of all shades of criminality (for are we not told in the official review that the dead body of one of the runaway was identified "as that of a convict undergoing seven years sentence for dacoity?") including that dangerous type of criminal to whom a row or an outbreak from jail is hardly worth undertaking unless some blood-letting accompanies it to pay off old scores. We may go further and with confidence state that the majority of these 700 convicts must long have nursed some very bitter hatreds against some if not all, the members of the jail staff for acts of undue severity and brutal ill-treatment received at their hands, unauthorized in jail manuals perhaps but because unseen by the outer world freely and with impunity resorted to in all jails nevertheless, as witness the recent disclosure of the disgracefully inhuman treatment meted out to the convicts in the Issapur jail and more especially now to non-co-operators. Yet here (in the Rajshahi outbreak) we are presented with the phenominal spectacle, "borne out by official testimony" of 700 convicts of mixed criminal characteristics, getting away from jail without, in the least, attempting to be vengeful or violent but with only that simple yet stirring slogan "Gandhi Maharaj ki Jai" on their lips. With the pacific attitude of those 700 escaped convicts firmly established, let us turn to the painful incidents which followed close in their wake.

Exploits of Messrs Graham and MacDowell.

Dealing first with the graphic official account with which we are favoured of the prowess of the 18 brave armed men under the leadership of Messrs. Graham and MacDowell (the former "has seen service" don't forget) we are told that this posse got into touch with their quarry numbering about 300 souls, "armed with lathis and axes," on a lonely road lined with dense jungle. (How many axes, by the way, and how many lathis? Where did they get these from, for it is clearly stated that the prisoners "did not rely for its success on any outside help"? Is there an armoury of axes and lathis maintained in the Rajshahi jail which these men raided before getting away for such things are not usually picked upon lonely jungle roads especially by men hurrying at full speed to out strip their pursuers? The story goes on to relate that these 300 convicts were "marching" along in an "organised body" (what exactly is meant by "marching" and "organised body" when applied to this rabble? The convicts of Rajshahi prison are not drilled on military lines and taught to get into battle formation and all that, are they? and when sighted on this sequestered road, Mr. Graham (brave man!) commanded them to throw down their arms and stop but the command, though oft-repeated seemingly, was unheeded, and disobedience to a man "who has seen service" on the field of battle means death. These unfortunate convicts were not, by any chance, foredoomed to the extreme penalty for their act of disobedience, were they? To continue it is alleged that it was not till these convicts emerged into open cultivated country that they turned at bay and assumed a menacing attitude throwing clods (mud, that is) and brandishing lathis (the axes at this stage appear to have vanished) at their pursuers, and we are asked to believe that the attitude of these poor deluded convicts who attempted no violence whatever, when faced by far greater odds within jail walls, became so appallingly ferocious that Mr. Graham, fearing extermination of himself and his little band of heroes, ordered his 18 men to fire a volley of ball ammunition into them at a distance of about 40 or 50 yards, which was done, but apparently with so little effect that the convicts, are said to have continued to advance undeterred till within a distance of 20 yards, when Mr. Graham again had a volley of ball ammunition poured into them and this time one convict (the leader) was shot dead while "the rest broke and fled." What a bag! what shooting!! and what a climax!!! 31 rounds are said to have been "missing." Why "missing," the shooting is admitted, why not say "fired" and be done with it, 36 rounds must have been fired, that is 18 rounds at 40 yards and 18 rounds at 20 yards, and all at a mass of 200 or 300 men densely packed in front of this brave little band of "Death or Glory Boys" whose exploits are eulogised by Mr. Graham (who has seen service don't you know) in these glowing words "the conduct of the party would have done credit to a regular regiment." The regular regiment with a shooting record of one hit out of 36 rounds of ammunition volleyed at 20 yards into a target of 300 men densely packed before it would probably be disbanded, not eulogised. Are the ranges by any chance, misprints, and for 40 or 50 yards we should read 400 or 500 yards and for 20 yards, 200 yards. If so the bad shooting is accounted for.

Dead body in the Jungle.

True the review mentions the finding in the jungle next day of the dead body of a dacoit under sentence of seven years imprisonment, "while four other wounded convicts who stated that they were wounded there (wounded where? In the jungle or in the open cultivated country where the main body is alleged to have stood at bay?) were subsequently recaptured." How did the dead body of the dacoit get to the jungle? Is it suggested that he was carried there or did the shooting really commence in the jungle long before the bulk of the convicts emerged into open country and assumed, as it stated, an attitude which threatened annihilation of this "plucky" little band of pursuers? In giving Mr. Graham the credit of having bagged 2 dead men (one in the open country and the other in the jungle) and wounded four others (since recovered) who were subsequently recaptured in the jungle, we must not forget to add two more dead men to his glorious bag at Saranpur (vide the report of the non-official committee of enquiry) when he and his following of 13 men are stated to have fired at and killed two out of three wounded convicts who had taken the road to Mohanganj. This sums up Mr. Graham's exploits in the killing and maiming line and we have the Commissioner backing him up with the opinion that "the firing was absolutely justified and if the constables had not fired they would have been wiped out by the convicts" and "that conclusion appears to the Governor-in-Council to be fully borne out by the facts." What facts, those elicited from Mr. Graham and his "brave" following or from independent witnesses picked up in the jungle and beyond it in the open cultivated country? Convicts of course don't count in evidence, they are only "bodies," living corpses as it were who are merely numbered, that's all, and whether dead or living "bodies" they are immaterial from any human stand point.

Brutal Atrocities.

Turning next to the report of the non-official committee of enquiry presided over by Mr. B. K. Lahiri, Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, we learn with no little horror, of heartless and brutal atrocities committed on the peaceful inhabitants of the Rajshahi neighbourhood, of gun shot wounds inflicted on several innocent local men, of indiscriminate shooting at the village of Mohanganj "where there are no convicts and none were arrested," by a gang of some 200 armed recruits without uniform from the Sarda Police Training School led by an European Police Superintendent (was he a recruit too?) It is stated that these representatives of "established authority" (disrespect for which the Governor-in-Council so sadly deplore) commenced a vigorous search of the houses, "without first declaring their identity, in the course of which they fired at and wounded three out of eighteen coolies who came out of a house where they had been sleeping after a day's hard field work, arrested six innocent villagers whom they "maltreated and detained in the open for nine hours after which they were released by the District Magistrate" and it was also deposed to the non-official committee by some witnesses that the police insulted and threatened one Sohar Mollar's aged mother the treatment accorded to this unfortunate old lady being "barbarous and improper." We are further told that the armed Policemen in "mufti" were mistaken for dacoits they may well have been placed in that category, by the villagers who made an attempt to come to Sohar Mollar's rescue. This rescue party was chased by the Police and while two of them attempted to escape by crossing a river, they were fired at and one was mortally wounded. When all the mischief had been done and the Police and others comprising this punitive expedition had glutted themselves with cold-blooded murder, blood-spilling and other reprehensible deeds they declared heir identity and by way of emphasizing their claim to be recognised as representatives of "established authority" rendered no help to the wounded. And these men, we are told, were led by an European Police Superintendent! No doubt we shall very shortly be regaled with another official review on the Mohangunj incidents describing the attitude of those innocent and harmless villagers and other local men who received gun-shot wound as so menacing that "the firing was absolutely necessary and if those 200 armed recruits had not fired they would have been wiped out" and perhaps also we shall be having this European Police Superintendent's enconiums on the exemplary behaviour of his 200 armed recruits in the heads of Mr. Graham "the conduct of the party would have done credit to a regular regiment."

Official Suppression Of facts.

How is it that the shooting and other incidents in the neighbourhood of Rajshahi where several local men are said to have been wounded, and similar events in the village of Mohanganj, find no place in the official review of the Rajshahi Gaol outbreak? They were part and parcel of the one episode. Or are we to believe that the report of the non-official committee of enquiry is devoid of all foundation and therefore unworthy the least notice by the Commissioner? Unless we are furnished with irrefutable proof that these allegations have no foundation in truth, we refuse to disbelieve a single allegation made by the non-official Committee of Enquiry, for the Indian Nation now, particularly after all the ghastly disclosures of the Punjab, is not prepared to swallow any superficial or supercilious garble thrown at it by the bureaucracy, more especially when affecting the life and death of its countrymen, be they convicts or Princes. To sum up, though we regret to say it, the story of the Rajshahi jail outbreak of 700 convicts, and the disgraceful and avoidable events which followed it, as revealed in the official review is so meagre and teems with so many improbabilities that we are constrained to regard it as a most unsatisfactory narrative of the whole painful episode of the Rajshahi jail outbreak; and what is more, as matters stand now, it seems to us that the behaviour of those 700 convicts who are nowhere shown as having injured a single man in and out of the jail, though alleged to have been armed with axes and lathis "stands out in bold and pleasing relief against the conduct of some of those who were in pursuit of them. Gandhi Maharaj ki Jai."

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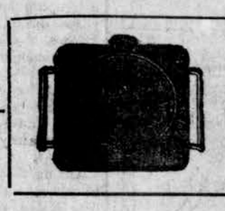

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